

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE AS A NEWSPAPER.

No. 3638.—VOL. CXXXIV.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1909.

With Special Supplement: **SIXPENCE.**
The Great Earthquake.

The Copyright of all the Editorial Matter, both Engravings and Letterpress, is Strictly Reserved in Great Britain, the Colonies, Europe, and the United States of America.



BRITISH SEAMEN TO THE RESCUE: SAVING CHILDREN IN MESSINA AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO FROM SKETCHES AND DETAILS SUPPLIED BY CONSTANTINE DORESA.

Mr. Doresa, who himself lent valuable aid in the rescue, describes this incident as one of the finest it is possible to imagine. Many feet from the ground, on the top balcony of a wrecked and tottering building, were visible two children. Mr. Doresa, some Russian sailors from the "Produgol," the captain of the Cardiff steamer "Afonwen," the mate Read, and two of the men, were on the ground below. The children were persuaded to let down a piece of cord tied to a stone, and were thus able to pull a rope to the top of the building and fasten it there. Then one of the men, Smith, and the mate Read, swarmed up the rope, mounted the frail balcony at great risk, and, one by one, lowered ten children to safety, together with a woman and a man.

HARWICH ROUTE.

CORRIDOR TRAIN. DINING and BREAKFAST CARS.

BRITISH ROYAL MAIL. HOOK OF HOLLAND ROUTE TO THE CONTINENT. DAILY EXPRESS SERVICES.

Liverpool Street Station dep. 8.30 p.m.

Through Carriages and Restaurant Cars from and to the Hook of Holland alongside the steamers.

Improved Service to Bremen and Hamburg.

The London-Harwich-Hook of Holland Express is heated in winter by steam, and the temperature can be regulated in each compartment.

R.M. Turbine Steamers on the Hook of Holland service fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

ANTWERP, for BRUSSELS.

Dep. from Liverpool Street Station at 8.40 p.m. every Week-day.

DIRECT SERVICES to Harwich from Scotland, the North and Midlands. Corridor Vestibuled Trains, with Dining and Breakfast Cars (heated by steam) from and to York. Through Corridor Carriages from and to Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham, alongside the steamers at Parkston Quay, Harwich.

HAMBURG by the G.S.N. Co.'s Steamers, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ENHJERG, for Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, by the Danish Royal Mail Steamers of The Forenede Line of Copenhagen, Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Particulars of the Continental Manager, G.E.R., Liverpool Street Station, E.C.

CANADIAN PACIFIC LINE.

FASTEST

TO

CANADA.

NEW "EMPRESS" STEAMERS from Liverpool. Luxurious Travel at Moderate Fares to Canada and the East. WEEKLY SERVICE. Only four days open sea.

Apply CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.1; 67, King William St., E.C.4, or local agents; 24, James St., Liverpool; 67, St. Vincent St., Glasgow; 18, St. Augustine's Parade, Bristol; 41, Victoria St., Belfast; or 33, Quay Gardens, Antwerp.

FAST ROUTE via CANADA to JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

THE ABERDEEN DIRECT LINE.

SPECIAL

AFRICAN

TOURS.

Write for particulars to—

JOHN T. RENNIE, SON, and CO., 4, East India Avenue, E.C.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY. 18, Moorgate Street, E.C.4, and 32, Cockspur Street, S.W.

SPECIAL TOURS.—November-March.

WINTER IN THE WEST INDIES.

60 days, £65; 75 days, £75. SPANISH MAIN, JAMAICA, CUBA, and MEXICO. 10 weeks £70. For illustrated Booklet and full particulars apply as above.

SKIING, SKATING, TOBOGGANING ON THE ALPS.

For full particulars of best resorts, see "PUBLIC SCHOOLS WINTER SPORTS YEAR BOOK," With Club "Who's Who." Cloth, Illustrated, 1s. post free from Watkin Watkins, Hon. Secretary, Highfield, Harrow.

CANARY ISLANDS.—LAS PALMAS. SANTA CATALINA HOTEL (English). PATRONISED BY H.M. the KING OF SPAIN. Electric light throughout. Beautiful gardens of about 20 acres facing the sea. Golf, tennis, billiards. English Church. English physician and trained nurse. THE CANARY ISLANDS CO. (Limited), 5, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

LONDON HIPPODROME.

TWICE DAILY, at 2 and 7.45 p.m. MIRTH, MYSTERY, AND SENSATION. AQUATIC, STAGE, AND EQUESTRIAN SPECTACLE.

HIS MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Mr. TREE.

EVERY EVENING at 8.15. PINKIE and THE FAIRIES. A Fairy Play for Children and Others. By W. Graham Robertson. Music by Frederic Norton. MATINEES, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 2.30. Box office open 10 to 10. Seats booked from 2s.

MESSRS. BASSANO.

ROYAL PHOTOGRAPHERS, 25, OLD BOND STREET, W. Messrs. Bassano have installed a new system of electric light, which makes artificial light pictures equal to the best daylight productions. Appointments may be made by letter or wire.

THE INSPECTION OF COURT PICTURES IS CORDIALLY INVITED. Telephone: 1552 Gerrard. Telegraphic Address: "Portraiture," London.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

TO "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS." PAID IN ADVANCE.

INLAND. Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £1 9s. 3d. Six Months, 14s.; or including Christmas Number, 15s. 3d. Three Months, 7s.; or including Christmas Number, 8s. 3d. CANADA. Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £1 11s. 6d. Six Months, 15s. 3d.; or including Christmas Number, 16s. 4d. Three Months, 7s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, 8s. 9d. ELSEWHERE ABROAD. Twelve Months (including Christmas Number), £2 2s. Six Months, 19s. 6d.; or including Christmas Number, £2 15s. Three Months, 9s. 9d.; or including Christmas Number, 11s. 3d.

Subscriptions must be paid in advance, direct to the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, in English money; by cheques, crossed "The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Limited"; or by Post Office Orders, payable at the East Strand Post Office to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS AND SKETCH, LTD., 172, Strand, London, W.C.

NOTE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

It is particularly requested that all SKETCHES and PHOTOGRAPHS sent to THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, especially those from abroad, be marked on the back with the name and address of the sender, as well as with the title of the subject. All Sketches and Photographs used will be paid for. The Editor cannot assume responsibility for MSS., for Photographs, or for Sketches submitted.

TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume One Hundred and Thirty-three (from July 4 to December 26, 1908) of THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be had, Gratis, through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office, 172, Strand, London, W.C.

THREE BOOKS ABOUT ART.

JULIUS MEIER-GRAEFE'S "Modern Art," translated from the German by Florence Simmonds and George Chrystal, is in many ways an annoying, and in many ways a satisfactory, book. The subject, when treated in so catholic a spirit, is naturally full of confusions, and these are stirred into greater confusion by the author's own style, and again into greater confusion in the process of translation. Had the author taken that difficult task upon himself the book would have been vastly better, for the reason that he would then have realised the necessity of much simplification and deletion of haphazard opinion. From the study of Rossetti we are hurried to the consideration of the young men of Vienna, or of Heine, of Munich, whose work is described as something "poorer and newer than Beardsley's, something of to-day, or of to-morrow, patched together, unclear in detail, but fundamentally genuine." Having turned the page, illustrated with an astonishingly unpleasant specimen of his work, we read: "When Art cheers us she has fulfilled no small part of her heavenly mission." On every page is a word so incredibly inapposite that we instinctively turn upon the translators as well as upon the author. We read of Beardsley's Yellow Book "splendour"; of the "iniquitous" action of the publisher, whom the author supposes, in contradiction of the general belief, to have burned some of the "Lysistrata" drawings by him whom he calls "this diviner Aretino," at the same time recalling that Beardsley requested, in his death-agony, that they might be destroyed. Mr. Ricketts, we read, "has a fragment of charm, the sole consolation for his utter failure as a colourist" (did the author see the scenery of "Attila"?); and when Mr. John paints gypsies "the result is a thing which never would be admitted to a Berlin exhibition"; Mr. Rothenstein's pictures "never get beyond a certain agreeable emptiness," but "no one has a better knowledge of English collections"; Whistler "has much in common with the lively master of the Pears' soap advertisement," and, again, Whistler's pastels "are an agreeable homage to the president" (Leighton). From any part of the book may be taken passages which would prove the author a critic of no account, and yet it would be quite unjustly proven. Whole sections on the French Romanticists, on the Pre-Raphaelites, on Whistler, and on colour in general, prove just as emphatically that Mr. Julius Meier-Graefe has heart and head. Even the bad habit—and the work is full of such—of definitions does not damn the book. We may read at the head of a chapter that "painting is the art of charming the eye by colour and line; sculpture charms the eye by means of form in space," and yet find in that chapter subtle and sincere criticism. The two volumes are filled with pictures, many of which have never been published before in England.

The method that leads to confusion in "Modern Art" pulls the strings of orderliness in Mr. Laurence Binyon's "Painting in the Far East." His subject is well put upon the stage; time and space are the side-wings, making the perspective of his criticism logical and convincing; he is stalled in knowledge, and at his elbow is the aristocracy of connoisseurship. His mood is responsible, and his English well considered; and we are sorry as we read him for the plight of the other author, hot and confused in the green-room, with a Degas ballet-girl upon his knee, and the spirit of Beardsley's perversion of "Tannhäuser" throbbing in the air. Mr. Binyon has fewer emotions; his tastes must of necessity be more austere. Remember that his history is the history of the pictorial art of Ancient China, and that wars, fires, decay, and other disasters have spared to him only one example of the painting of that country belonging to, or before, the fourth century. The traditions of an earlier art are, of course, very strong; the antique style may be judged with some exactitude from the paramount characteristics of succeeding ages, and by a system of criticism which rules out as impossible or improbable other and outside influences. The influence of Greek art, carried into India and Persia by Alexander, and afterwards maintained by trade between East and West, is rather more seriously considered by Mr. Binyon than the unlearned observer would deem quite reasonable; but then perhaps the unlearned observer is unacquainted with the early Chinese metal mirrors bearing Greek designs. As, according to Mr. Binyon, "the public has nothing but a few general misconceptions as a basis of study," his book should be of considerable value. Let the candidate for instruction know that here he may have it. Yet we doubt whether, after all, the book's readers will not come to it informed in the main argument—the influence of the Chinese upon other pictorial styles of the East.

Mr. C. Lewis Hind has been to America, and at considerable pains to decide whether or not Augustus Saint-Gaudens is a great sculptor. His task, for all his abundant material, has been a less easy one than Mr. Binyon's in regard to the "very famous" Ku-Kai-chih, of whose art there is but one, and that a doubtful, example. In spite of the enthusiastic persuasions of American critics, whose tongues are bold with comparisons between their own man and Verrocchio and Donatello, Mr. Hind himself arrives at none but temperate and well-balanced conclusions. But he is not thus sane through any lack of power of appreciation; his monograph, like all his work, shows him to be a man of many enthusiasms. Saint-Gaudens fills one of them, but not to overflowing. The pictures in the book have saved Mr. Hind much writing. They are in themselves sufficient commentary upon the art of Saint-Gaudens, from the impressive Adams Monument in the Rock Creek Cemetery, to the very ineffectual and ill-composed head of Liberty designed for the new United States coinage. The low-relief portraits make an interesting series: Stevenson with the inalienable cigarette; Mrs. Stanford White, fragile-faced and lovely; the young Sargent, as he was known to Carolus Duran, who will not yet believe that his pupil has reached maturity; W. D. Howells, Bastien-Lepage, and many more.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA." AT THE GARRICK.

"IDOLS" having at last exhausted a very successful Tuesday night at the Garrick a play which secured her one of her earliest triumphs under Mr. Frohman's management. This is the romantic costume-comedy which its author, Mr. Anthony Hope, more prolific a decade ago than he is to-day, styled "The Adventure of Lady Ursula." The story turns, it will be remembered, on the predicaments in which its heroine rashly involves herself by resolving to heard a misogynist neighbour and convert him to admiration of her sex; and the big scene is one in which Lady Ursula—obliged, of course, to don male attire in order to approach the woman-hater—has to take part in a duel, and fails to disguise her femininity. It is all, needless to say, the purest "make-believe"—a fairy-tale with an eighteenth-century setting. But it affords a pretty blend of fun and wit and sentiment, as well as a plausible picture of the manners of the time. Moreover, it furnishes good acting chances to the representatives of hero and heroine. Mr. Herbert Waring, happily able to resume his old part of Sir George Sylvester, brings to bear on it all his old incisiveness of style and gallantry of bearing. And Miss Millard makes as pretty a figure of an (obviously feminine) boy as ever, and handles with no less lightness—and artificiality—the scenes of sentiment than she did eleven years ago. Her supporters include Mr. Fulton, Mr. Owen Roughwood, and Miss Dolores Drummond.

STORY-TELLING AT WYNDHAM'S.

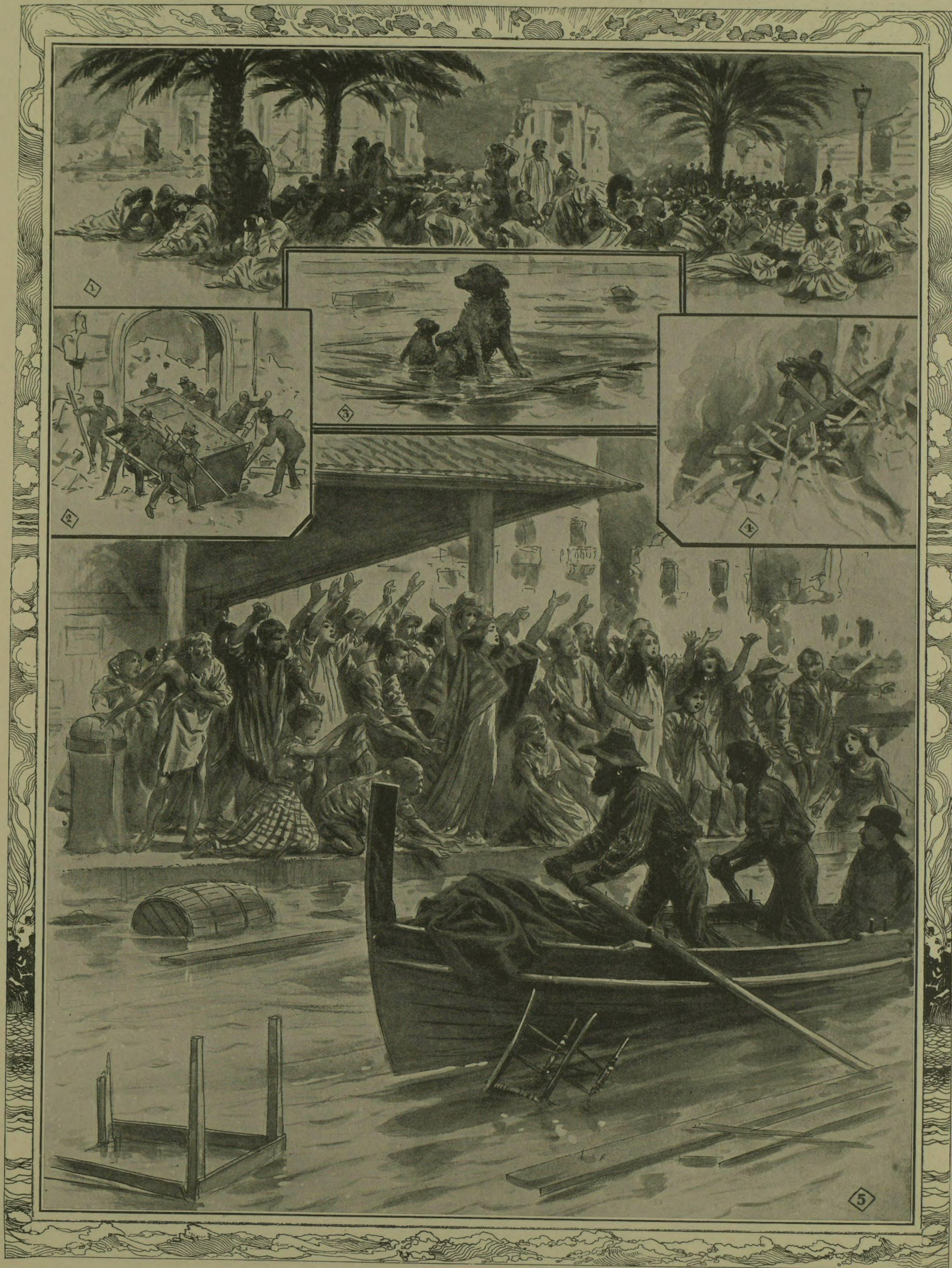
"Sir Anthony," that delightful comedy of Mr. Haddon Chambers's, in which a Cockney clerk's ambitions and domestic environment are so realistically portrayed and satirised, is quite strong enough, one would have thought, to fill the evening's bill by itself at Wyndham's. But the management has resolved to give its patrons an excess rather than an economy of good things, and so they have engaged Miss Helen Mar to play their audience into the theatre. Playgoers who have not seen "Sir Anthony," or want to see it again, would be well advised to arrive early, so as not to miss Miss Mar's bright stories. She is every whit as good a teller of yarns as "Lal" Brough, and has a feminine touch of her own. Particularly good is her imitation of a child's recitation, with emphasis on the definite article and gauche girlish gestures.

AT THE BOOKSELLERS.

- JOHN LAKE
Louis Napoleon and the Genesis of the Second Empire. F. H. Cheetham. 10s.
The Doomsday Woman. Gertrude Atherton. 6s.
Handicapped. Emery Pottle. 6s.
Memoirs of a Vanished Generation. Mrs. Warren Blake. 10s. net.
A Princess of Hackney. C. G. Compton. 6s.
Cornish Characters. S. Barling-Gould. M.A. 21s. net.
A Child's Garden of Verses. R. L. Stevenson. 5s. net.
DUGBY LONG
The Socialism of Lady Jim. Florence Warden. 6s.
The Tragedy of 44. C. Forestier-Walker. 6s.
T. FISHER UNWIN
Days Spent on a Dog's Farm. Margaret Symonds. 10s. 6d. net.
My Lady's Garden. Mrs. Richmond. 12s. 6d. net.
Sisters of Napoleon. W. R. H. Trowbridge. 15s. net.
A Literary History of the Adelphi and its Neighbourhood. Austin Brereton. 10s. 6d. net.
Chats on Old Miniatures. J. J. Foster. 5s. net.
Vital Economy. John H. Clarke. M.D. 1s. net.
The House of Arden. E. Nesbit. 6s.
Through Sorrow's Gate. Halliwell Sutcliffe. 6s.
New Light on Ancient Egypt. Professor G. Maspero. 12s. 6d. net.
Bridle-Roads of Spain. George John Cayley. 7s. 6d. net.
Chats on Oriental China. J. F. Blacker. 5s. net.
WORD, LOCKE
The Lonely Guard. Norman Innes. 6s.
The House in the Water. Charles D. G. Roberts. 6s.
Fennell's Tower. Louis Tracy. 6s.
GREENING.
Glancearda. "Mardale." Illustrated by E. Smythe. 2s. 6d. net.
The Artificial Girl. R. W. Cole. 6s.
Branded. Gerald Biss. 6s.
Love in a Maze. Briton Lambert. 6s.
Chess. G. E. H. Bellingham. 6d. net.
Patola. Eva Fitzgerald. 6s.
A Maid of Honour. Robert Aitken. 6s.
My Life Up Till Now. George Robey. 6d.
The Hoverers. Lucas Cleeve. 6s.
GRANT RICHARDS.
The Gentle Shepherd, and Other Poems. Tudor Ralph Castle. 3s. 6d. net.
The Passer-By. Prince Pierre Troubetsky. 6s.
Easy Money. Bertram Atkey. 6s.
From Greta Green to Land's End. Kathleen Lee Bates. 7s. 6d. net.
CHAUTO and WILKES.
Anne's Terrible Good Nature. E. V. Lucas. 6s.
Yesterday's Children. Millicent and Ghita Sowerby. 3s. 6d. net.
Junia. Jessie Leckie Herbertson. 6s.
Three Hundred Games and Pastimes. E. V. and E. Lucas.
SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
The House with Dragon Gates. Edith E. Cowper. 2s. 6d.
Heroine or? J. B. Locker. 2s.
Rolfie the Rebel. Bessie Marchmont. 2s.
A Love Passage. Harriet Lady Phillimore. 2s. 6d.
Diana's Decision. Mrs. Wilson Fox. 2s. 6d.
Martha Wren. M. B. Syngé. 2s.
"AFRICAN WORLD."
The Bavenda of the Spelonken. R. Weissmann. 2s. 6d. net.
LONGMANS, GREEN.
Naval Warfare. Maltzahn. 2s. 6d. net.
Stalks Abroad. H. F. Wallace. 12s. 6d. net.
Ten Personal Studies. Wilfrid Ward. 10s. 6d. net.
History of the Royal Regiment of Artillery. Lieutenant-Colonel Hime. 6s. net.
Journal of Elizabeth, Lady Holland. Edited by the Earl of Ilchester. 21s. net.
Life and Sport in Hampshire. G. A. B. Dewar. 10s. 6d. net.
Memorials of Two Sisters: Susanna and Catherine Winkworth. Edited by Margaret J. Shaen. 10s. 6d. net.
CHAPMAN and HALL.
Sport and Athletics: 1908. 5s. net.
The Gay Gordons. J. M. Bulloch. 10s. 6d. net.
Scenes and Characters from Charles Dickens. F. Barnard and Others. 10s. 6d. net.
More Truth, Wit, and Wisdom. Algernon Ashton. 6s.
The Old Wives' Tale. Arnold Bennett. 6s.
My Life. Alfred Russel Wallace. 6s.
The Minstrelsy of Isis. Edited by J. B. Firth. 6s. net.
MACMILLAN.
The Hermit and the Wild Woman. Edith Wharton. 6s.
The Diva's Ruby. F. Marion Crawford. 6s.
The Forbidden Boundary. B. L. Futnam Weale. 6s.
The Rose and the Ring. M. A. Tinnmarsh. 7s. 6d. net.
William Hale-Brown of Charterhouse. Edited by Harold H. Brown. 7s. 6d. net.
French Prints of the Eighteenth Century. Ralph Nevill. 15s. net.
A Motor Flight Through France. Edith Wharton. 8s. 6d. net.
The Engraved Work of J. M. W. Turner. W. G. Rawlinson. Vol. I. 20s. net.
EVELEIGH NASH.
My Cousin Cynthia. Mrs. P. Champion de Crespigny. 6s.
Stolen Sweets. William Le Queux. 6s.
The English Home. W. Shaw Sparrow. 10s. 6d. net.
David Bran. Morley Roberts. 6s.
Joseph, a Dancing Bear. John Barrett. 6s.
The Christ of Toro. G. Cunningham Graham. 6s.
The Man Who Understood Women. Leonard Merrick. 6s.
An Observer in the Near East. 10s. net.
The Man from Rome. Marie Van Vorst. 6s.
HURST and BLACKETT.
Love's Magic. Mrs. Frank Reynolds. 6s.
Clods and Clover. Sidney H. Burdell. 6s.
H ACKWOOD.
Winged Dreams. Helen Colebrooke. 6s.
Captain Grant's Despatch. Garrett Mill. 6s.
Saleh: A Sequel. Hugh Clifford. 6s.
Salvator. Percival Gibbon. 6s.
The Story of Esther. Maud Oxenden. 6s.
HEI-MANN.
Pinkie and the Fairies. W. G. Robertson. 1s.
HUTCHINSON.
Faust. Translated by Abraham Hayward. Illustrated by W. Fogarty. 75s. net.
All in a Month. Allen Raine. 3s. 6d.
A Georgian Pageant. Frankfort Moore. 10s. net.
Lauzun: Courtier and Adventurer. Mary F. Sanders. Two vols. 24s. net.

THE EARTHQUAKE: FROM SKETCHES BY A BRITISH SURVIVOR.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM SKETCHES AND DETAILS SUPPLIED BY CONSTANTINE DORESA.



1. A CROWD OF REFUGEES IN THE RUINED PIAZZA DEL MUNICIPIO, MESSINA.

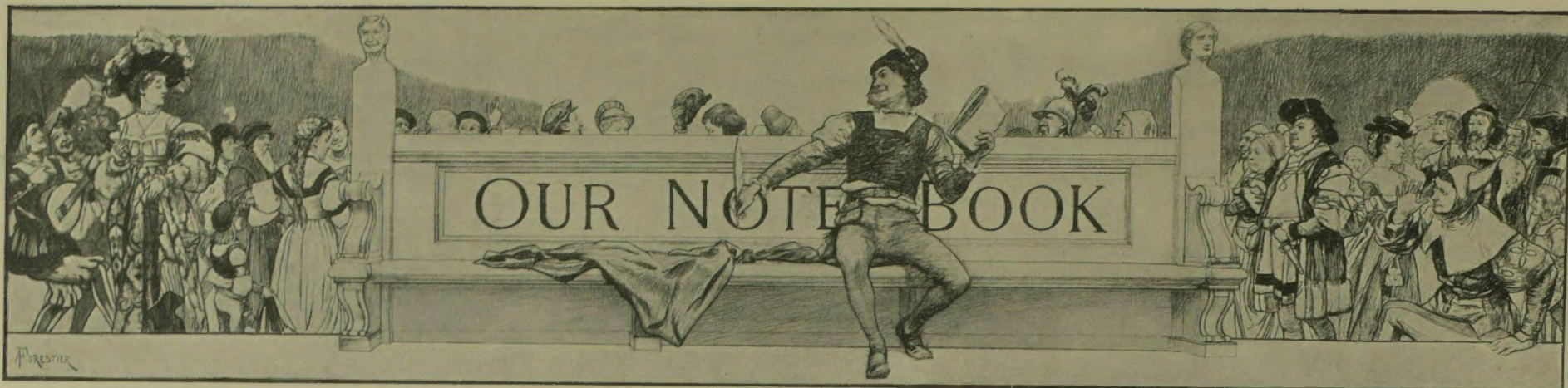
2. SOLDIERS REMOVING A SAFE FROM A WRECKED BANK AT MESSINA.

3. A RETRIEVER AND HER TWO PUPPIES AFLOAT IN MESSINA HARBOUR ON AN IMPROMPTU RAFT.

4. SAWING A BEAM IN AN ATTEMPT TO RESCUE AN IMPRISONED GIRL FROM BLAZING WRECKAGE.

5. A CROWD OF REFUGEES IN ONE OF THE CUSTOMS SHEDS ON MESSINA QUAY CRYING FOR WATER AND BREAD AS MR. DORESA'S BOAT PASSES THEM.

Mr. Constantine Dorsa, the well-known City shipbroker and insurance agent, was the first British survivor of the Italian earthquake to reach this country. Thanks to his courtesy in supplying us with sketches and details, we are able to give this set of drawings and the drawing that appears on the front page of this issue. Mr. Dorsa, who was staying at the Trinacria Hotel, Messina, himself had a remarkable escape from death, and, as we note elsewhere, was able to render much assistance to certain of the survivors.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

IT is by this time practically quite impossible to get the truth out of any newspapers, even the honest newspapers. I mean the kind of truth that a man can feel an intelligent curiosity about—moral truth, truth that is disputed, truth that is in action and really affecting things. Doubtless, the daily paper reports certain events in their simple actuality; but those events will generally be found to be the events that end an affair, not the events that produce it. One can find the fact that a man is hanged, but not the truth about his trial; one can believe the journalist when he says that war has broken out, but not when he says that war was inevitable. The *Daily Express* will tell me truthfully that the Tsar is dead. But it cannot tell me truthfully whether he is really still alive; whether his own personality is active and predominant in Russia. When my morning paper tells me that Messina is now in ruins I do not doubt that this is the truth. But it is the first truth it ever told me about Messina.

Everything in journalism smells of the obituary notice. People talk about the haste and headlong precipitancy of journalism; but I have always been struck by the systematic slowness with which journalism contrives to keep behind the times. No complete biography of a man is ever offered until he has left all his work in the world decades behind him, and tumbled in sheer senility into his grave. He has no "life" until he has ceased to live. He has no "works" until he can work no longer. A man like Mr. Bernard Shaw (to take an example) has thrilled and filled crowds of thinking and thoughtless people with his destructive and constructive theories, and is now, at a ripe age, sitting on a recognised and unassailable critical throne. Yet if he appears for an instant in a daily paper, he always appears as a juvenile and impertinent guttersnipe, saying smart things that no one can understand. Some day (may the day be far distant) he will die; and then we shall have a cataract of newspaper columns, telling an astonished public for the first time that he was a great sociologist, an original philosopher, and one of the pillars of the nineteenth century. About the real struggles of the modern world the newspapers are practically silent—until the struggles are over. Then they become matter for classical allusion along with Magna Charta, the death of Socrates, and Dickens's comic characters. In this manner Darwin began to be accepted by journalists just about the time when he had begun to be deserted by men of science. And so, no doubt, Mr. Bernard Shaw will suddenly become a classic when he has ceased to be an influence. In any case there is a curious incapacity in the newspaper method for conveying living truth, the truth that is still going on. It deals in catastrophes—that is, in conclusions. The reporter is always late for the tragedy of Hamlet, and comes in as the curtain goes down, with hardly anything but corpses on the stage.

I take one current case. I read in my daily paper that the famous Father John of Cronstadt is dead. I call him famous, but in my daily paper he was never anything like so famous while he was alive. Still, I had heard of him: I did know that he was some sort of popular Russian mystic, who had great influence with the Russian peasantry. Now suppose, for the sake of argument, that I wanted to find out the real truth about Father John of Cronstadt. It is an improbable supposition, I admit. I am not a Russian, and

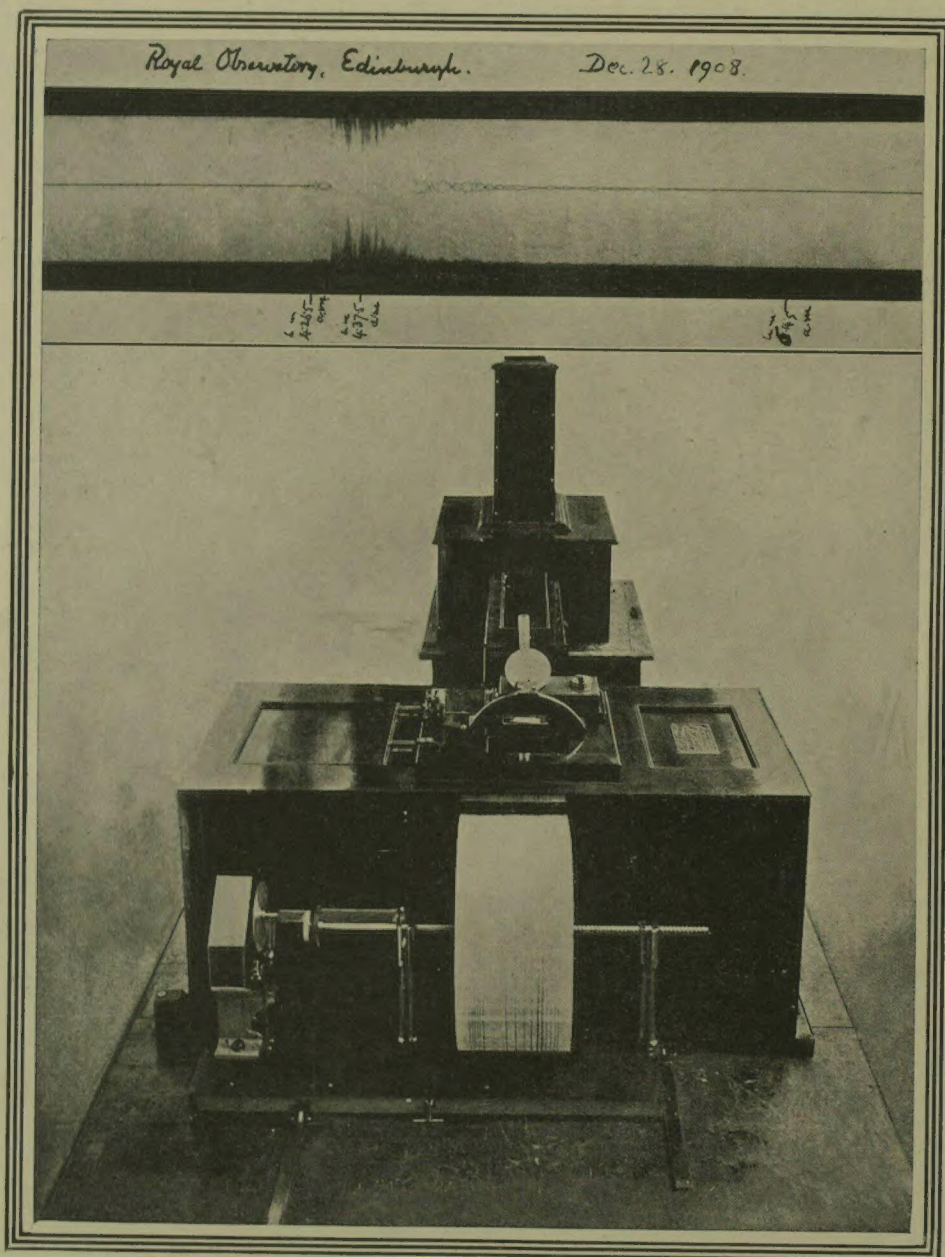
my efforts are quite sufficiently engaged in trying to find out the truth about the policeman and the public-house at the corner of my own street. Still, my very remoteness makes me impartial; I have no local bias: Father John may have been a complete Christ or an avowed cannibal for all I know about him. But suppose that a publisher has told me to write about Father John; and suppose my conscience has told me to write what is true. How far can I find out what is true? and especially how far can I find it out from the newspapers?

My daily paper (which, I need hardly say, is the best and noblest of all daily papers) has two descriptions

not merely incredible, but impious." On the next page, I read: "His passionate denunciations of the luxury of the rich and his demand for justice for the poor brought upon him the hatred of the rulers of the city and the enthusiastic approval of the bourgeoisie. His style of oratory offended the ecclesiastical dignitaries, and he devoted himself more and more to the visitation of the sick and dying . . . the pilgrimages became a nuisance, and the civic authorities endeavoured to put a stop to them, but without avail." There are the two accounts, both breathing sincerity. Perhaps one of them is a partisan lie; perhaps both of them are. But they are (if I know anything of literary expression) both *honest* lies; that is, lies with some serious emotion, some *story* at the back of them. But what is the story? What is the real essence of the business; and how can a well-educated and entirely ignorant Englishman find it out?

Then the leader-writer in this admirable paper mystifies me even more by saying something to this effect: that Father John of Cronstadt had hounded on his followers to torture and pillage the Jews; had exulted almost to the point of rubbing his hands, apparently, in the blood and tears of Siberia and the ruthless judicial massacres of the Russian reaction; but that the worst and most wicked of all his actions was the denunciation of Tolstoy, who is (according to the leader-writer) revered as a saint in Russia, and throughout Europe as the noblest figure of our time. I have not the text by me; but I am sure I do not misinterpret the sense. And the sense is such as to give me some distress as well as some amusement. It is rather painful to hear that abusing Tolstoy is the crown and climax of all these crimes—worse than pillaging Jews, or encouraging State massacres, or exulting in prison tortures. I feel this keenly, for I have abused Tolstoy myself, and hope to continue to do so at every available opportunity. Yet I certainly never pillaged a Jew, and I have only occasionally experienced any attempt on his part to pillage me. I have never encouraged any tortures, but have, on the contrary, tried to discourage them even in those dim, barbaric haunts where they still remain—such as our English prisons. I never encouraged the Tsar to organise massacre—in fact, I never encouraged the Tsar at all; the fact of his continued existence must be explained otherwise. All these acts—robbing Jews, approving tortures, and encouraging tyrants—seem to me to be very wicked acts. But abusing Tolstoy seems to me a very virtuous act, and yet this incomprehensible leader-writer puts it as the ultimate and intolerable crown of the offences of Father John, worse than his alleged cruelties or his alleged servilities. It is as if a man said—"Jones picked pockets and poisoned his grandmother, and, what was worse still, distinctly disliked the influence of Bernard Shaw"; or, "Not content with forging banknotes and murdering babies, Mr. Robinson used his influence against that of Professor Haeckel." How is one to get the truth out of people who in perfect honesty find it natural to talk in this way?

There is only one distinction which it occurs to me to suggest as a guide. Literature, especially good literature like Tolstoy's, is much more reliable than Government reports or journalistic facts. And good literature like Tolstoy's is quite as convincing when you think it wrong as when you think it right. I have never been inside a Russian prison; but I have been inside a Tolstoy novel. And, spiritually speaking, I have sometimes thought that I should prefer the prison.



A SCOTTISH RECORD OF THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN ITALY; AND A MILNE SEISMOGRAPH, THE TYPE OF MACHINE BY WHICH THE RECORD WAS MADE.

By courtesy of the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, we are enabled to reproduce the record obtained by the Milne Seismograph at the Royal Observatory, Edinburgh. We illustrate also an example of the Milne Seismograph.

of this mysterious priest. One is in a leading article and the other is in a special report, with a picture of the individual involved. And the interesting thing is this, that while there is no actual verbal contradiction, nobody would ever suppose, without the name, that the two descriptions referred to the same man. According to the leading article, Father John was a person detestable because of his perpetual prostrations before Imperial despotism and his perpetual contempt and oppression shown to all popular movements and all humane ideals. According to the personal sketch in the same paper, Father John was a man detested by the proud and powerful because of his perpetual denunciation of their tyranny and luxury and his perpetual championing of the poor. On one page of the paper I read: "That the Russian people should desire any change, any improvement in the absolute despotism of Tsar and Holy Synod seemed to him

WHAT EARTHQUAKE MEANS: A SHATTERED SICILIAN HOME

AFTER THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.



DESOLATION: A HOUSE AT MESSINA WITH ITS FRONT TORN OFF BY THE EARTHQUAKE.

Nothing could give a better idea of the disaster brought about by such earthquakes as the one that has just devastated Sicily and Calabria than this photograph of a wrecked building at Messina. The shell of the house suggests nothing more than a building under the house-breakers' hands; and, when it is remembered that this destruction was wrought in a few seconds, the completeness of the catastrophe is apparent.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY THE ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.]

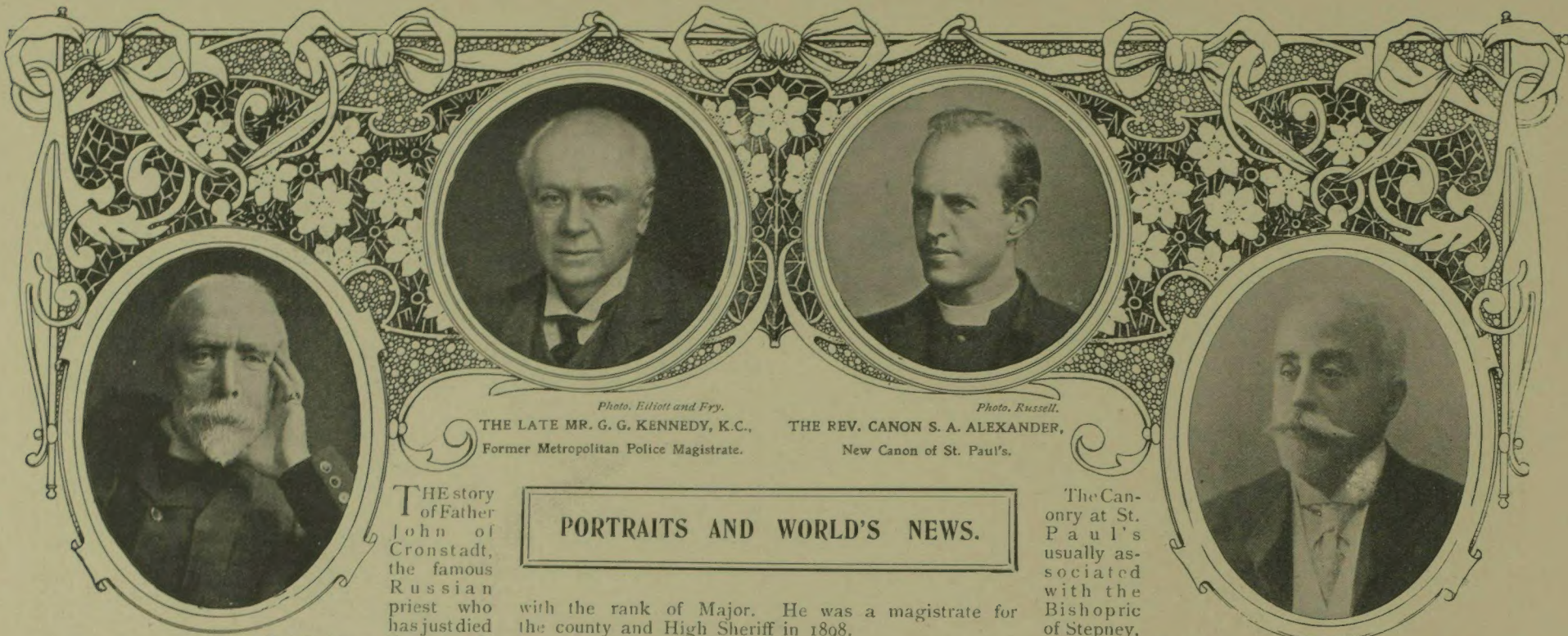


Photo. Barnett.
THE REV. GERALD S. DAVIES,
New Master of the Charterhouse.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. G. G. KENNEDY, K.C.,
Former Metropolitan Police Magistrate.

Photo. Russell.
THE REV. CANON S. A. ALEXANDER,
New Canon of St. Paul's.

Photo. Ruhl, Poona.
SIR JACOB SASSOON, BART.,
Created a Baronet in the New-Year Honours.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

THE story of Father John of Cronstadt, the famous Russian priest who has just died there, in his eightieth year, reads more like a

with the rank of Major. He was a magistrate for the county and High Sheriff in 1898.

Mr. Gilbert George Kennedy, K.C., who died on Saturday, at Broadstairs, in his sixty-fifth year, sat for many years as one of the Metropolitan Police Magistrates, and was a J.P. for the Home Counties and the

The Canonry at St. Paul's usually associated with the Bishopric of Stepney, and vacated by Dr. Lang on his ap-

pointment to the Archbishopric of York, has not been transferred to his successor at Stepney, Dr. Paget, the division of duties having been found inconvenient. The new Canon is to be the Rev. S. A. Alexander, Canon of Gloucester since 1902, and Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of Hereford since 1895. Canon Alexander, who is forty-two, was educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Oxford, where he won the Newdigate in 1887 with a poem on Buddha. He has since been curate of St. Michael's, Oxford, tutor and lecturer at Keble College, Reader at the Temple, and Select Preacher both at Oxford and Cambridge. He has published several books on Christian thought.

The list of Indian honours has been made public, according to custom, on the first day of the year, though the general and political honours are now announced on the King's birthday, Nov. 9, and the day in June on which it is officially celebrated. The present list is exceptionally long and interesting, in view of the recent commemoration of the jubilee of British rule in India. Among the honours awarded is a baronetcy conferred on Mr. Jacob E. Sassoon, the well-known mill-owner, merchant, and banker, of Bombay. Sir Jacob comes of an Anglo-Indian family, which has been long and honourably connected with the fortunes of that city, and in March last he provided the funds for a central college of science to be established there. He is related to Mr. Arthur Sassoon, who recently entertained the King at Hove.

An interesting appointment, just made by the Lord Chancellor, is that of Mr. E. Everett as a Justice of the Peace for the County of London. Mr. Everett was formerly station-master at the Clapham Common Station on the City and South London Tube, and he is probably the first station-master to become a J.P. He is also an ex-member of the Lambeth Borough Council. He took his seat on the Bench on Wednesday at the Newington Sessions, where the administration of justice may confidently be expected to proceed on the right lines.

By far the most graphic and connected account of a personal experience in the great earthquake, that has appeared hitherto, is that given by Mr. Constantine Dorsa, the first survivor to arrive in London. He had a marvellous escape, and for two days was mourned as dead by his friends in England. Mr. Dorsa is a member of the firm of Mango, Dorsa, and Co., shipbrokers, of St. Mary Axe, and he was in Sicily on business in connection with repairs to the Russian steamer *Produgol*, wrecked shortly before Christmas at Banco Nuovo. He was staying at the Hotel Trinacria, very few of whose inmates survived the disaster, and he took a prominent part in the first rescues, along with some British seamen, whom his prompt action at once brought

[Continued overleaf.]



Photo. A. Debenham.
REAR-ADMIRAL D. A. GAMBLE, R.N.,
Engaged by Turkey to Reorganise her Navy.

Naval Intelligence Department, and in 1899 became Naval Attaché to the Embassy in Paris. In 1905, when the French Fleet visited our shores, he arranged the entertainment of the guests. Subsequently he commanded the battle-ship *Canopus*, in 1907 became Captain of the *Vernon* torpedo-school ship at Portsmouth, and was promoted to flag rank last September.

There is no royal road of succession by seniority to educational preferment, and new head-masters of public schools are often imported from outside. This is not the case, however, with the Rev. Gerald S. Davies, the successor of the late Dr. Jelf as Master of the Charterhouse. Himself an old Carthusian and former captain of the school, he became a master there in 1874, the year after the migration to Godalming, and remained there till 1905 as house-master of the "Daviesites" and "Verites" houses. He is a son of Admiral George Davies, and in addition to his scholastic work, he has written a number of books, including "St. Paul in Greece," "Julian's Dream," and volumes on Michael Angelo, Franz Hals, and Ghirlandaio.

Major August Edward Burdon, of Hartford, Northumberland, who died a few days ago, was a well-known man in the county. He was a prominent Freemason, holding the office of Provincial Grand Master of Northumberland, and several high Masonic dignities, among others that of an officer of the Grand Lodge of England. He was a son of the late Colonel A. de Butts, and took the name of Burdon in 1870. He served for a time in the 17th Lancers, and later in the Northumberland Yeomanry, retiring



Photo. Press Picture Agency.
THE LATE FATHER JOHN OF CRONSTADT,
The Famous Russian Priest and Wonder-Worker.

County of London. Called to the Bar in 1870, he became Magistrate for Greenwich and Woolwich in 1889, and some years later was transferred to Marlborough Street, where he stayed till 1907, retiring then owing to ill-health. As a magistrate he always tempered justice with mercy, seeking to reclaim more than to punish, and in private life he was regarded with great affection by all who knew him. In his 'Varsity days he was a great



Photo. Bacon, Newcastle.
THE LATE MAJOR A. E. BURDON,
Provincial Grand Master of Northumberland
Freemasons.



Photo. Perhoff.
MR. P. KALISKY,
Appointed Esperantist Consul for the City
of London.

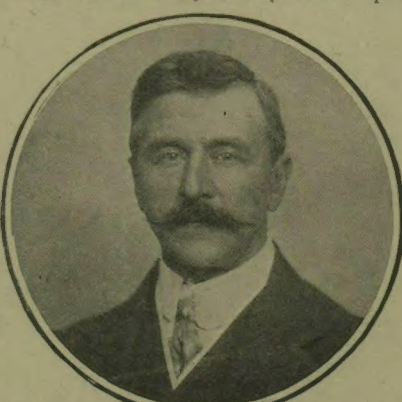


Photo. Topical.
MR. CONSTANTINE DORSA,
The First Survivor of the Earthquake
to Arrive in London.

athlete, and in later life became devoted to golf and yachting. He was a great-grandson of the eleventh Earl of Cassilis, and thus related to Lord Ailsa.

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE: SEAMEN AS SAVIOURS IN MESSINA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY SCARPETTINI



1. AN ITALIAN RESCUE-PARTY BEARING THE DEAD AND WOUNDED FROM THE MIDST OF THE RUINED TOWN.

2. RUSSIAN SAILORS CARRYING A WOUNDED SURVIVOR TO SAFETY.

Nothing was more noticeable after the earthquake than the value of the work done by the seamen of various nations. Russian sailors, in particular, and, of course, Italian seamen, laboured like heroes, and our own sailors lent their aid freely, an act that brought them special thanks from the King. America ordered the "Culgoa" and the "Celtic" to the scene at once.

THE DEAD CITIES OF THE SORROWFUL GHOSTS: RESCUE-WORK AFTER THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE IN SICILY AND CALABRIA.

DRAWN BY RICCARDO PELLEGRINI, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN ITALY.

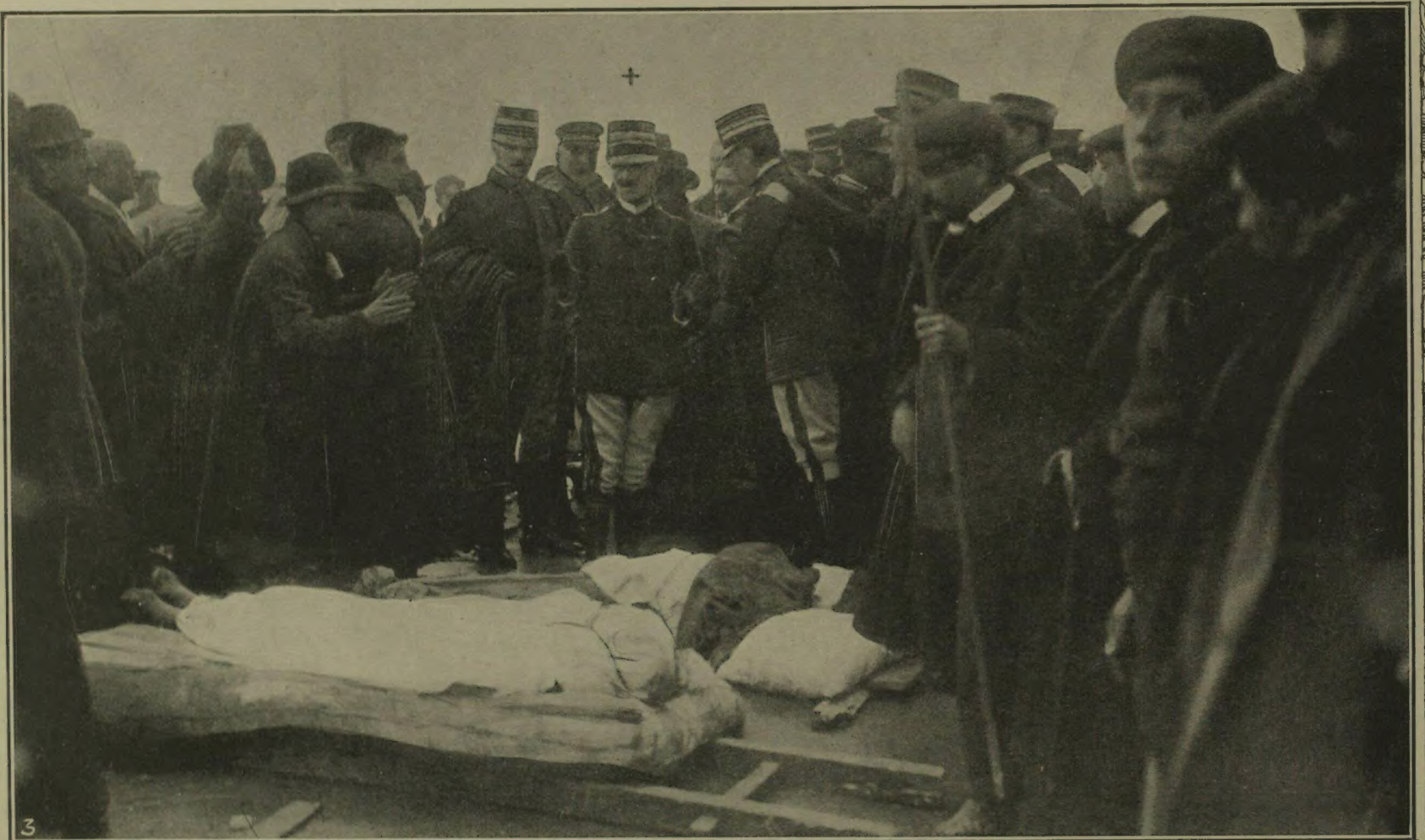


THE HEART OF THE GREATEST DISASTER OF MODERN TIMES: THE RED CROSS ON THE SCENE OF THE EARTHQUAKE—BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN ITALY.

As dispatch follows dispatch from the devastated area, the horror of the earthquake and the scenes following it grows, and it is possible to picture, even without previous knowledge of similar disasters, the harrowing hours that the sufferers by the great calamity and the rescue-parties are undergoing. One correspondent, quoted in the "Telegraph," said of Messina: "We are not living beings; we are sorrowful ghosts. Everyone has a misfortune of his own; all of us have a common calamity, immense, irreparable." The suddenness with which the stroke of doom fell was one of its most awful features. The disaster came like a thief in the

night, when least expected. In a few seconds, Nature, stirring in her sleep, overthrew the human labour of centuries, and made of flourishing towns a heap of ghastly ruins. The fate of those who were killed outright was by far the most merciful. It is the horrors which followed—the mutilations, the fires, the slow agonies of the living tomb, the starvation and thirst and madness, the ravages of beasts and birds of prey, and human ghouls—that call for the greatest commiseration. The one bright spot which relieves the general gloom is the heroism which the calamity has called forth from those engaged in the work of rescue.

THE LIVING IN THE CITIES OF THE DEAD: A KING AND HIS PEOPLE.



1. SURVIVORS OF THE EARTHQUAKE WAITING TO GO ON BOARD SHIP AT MESSINA.

2. REFUGEES BEING CONVEYED TO THE STEAMERS AT MESSINA.

3. A KING AMONGST HIS STRICKEN PEOPLE: THE KING OF ITALY ON THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER.

4. THE VIA CAVOUR, MESSINA, AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE.

5. WRECKED REGGIO AFTER THE DISASTER.

Both the King and the Queen of Italy showed their sympathy for his Majesty's stricken subjects in the most practical way possible by going to the scene of the disaster, and, with their own hands, aiding the rescuers.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY SCARPETTINI.]

RUIN AND RESCUE: EARTHQUAKE SCENES IN MESSINA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY VECIA AND SCARPETTINI.



1. LAID WASTE BY EARTHQUAKE, FIRE, AND WATER: THE RUINED SEA-FRONT, MESSINA.

2. A CAFÉ AS A HOSPITAL: RUSSIAN NAVAL SURGEONS TENDING THE INJURED AT MESSINA.

Work of the most valuable kind was done not only by the Russian sailors, who performed many acts of heroism in ruined Messina, but by the medical officers of the Russian vessels who worked day and night tending the wounded.

upon the scene. The most striking feature of his story is the tribute he pays to the British Fleet and its handy men, as well as to other gallant sailors. Mr. Doresa shows powers of vivid and telling description, such as many a special correspondent might envy. We may add that it is by his courtesy that we are enabled to give illustrations, based on his own sketches, of events at Messina of which he was an eye-witness, and thus to add to the photographs and drawings sent by our own correspondents material that is of the greatest historical value.

Not so much has been heard of Esperanto lately, but that the new language is making diplomatic progress is apparent from the news that there has been appointed an Esperantist Consul for the City of London. The new Consul, who is at the romantic age of twenty-one, is Mr. P. Kalisky, and his Consulate will eventually be located in Mark Lane. Pending the erection (or acquisition) of suitable premises, however, his temporary head-quarters are at Toynbee Hall, in connection with the East London Esperanto Guild. The existence of a Consul presupposes the existence of a state or nation. It is not mentioned what Government Mr. Kalisky represents, but we presume that he is accredited to the Kingdom of Hope.



Photo, Guignot and Rossi.

THE ROYAL HEROINE OF THE ITALIAN DISASTER: THE QUEEN OF ITALY.

shadowed by the tales of horror from the stricken regions of Calabria and Sicily. The reported number of lives lost rose by thousands every day, as the extent of the disaster became known, while descriptions of the scene and accounts of survivors became more and more appalling, until the world realised that it had witnessed the greatest natural cataclysm in history. Such an event is bound to make thoughtful people reflect on the conditions of life upon this planet. It brings to a head, in an acute and concentrated form, the perennial problem of pain. But that is one of the enigmas that can never be solved, and perhaps it is wiser not to attempt it. A more practical problem connected with earthquakes is one that concerns the architect—namely, the invention of buildings which will be more capable of resisting these continually recurring shocks. To those who dwell on firmer ground, it is extraordinary how the inhabitants of earthquake countries can go on erecting ordinary many-storied houses, which sooner or later must come crashing about their heads or those of their descendants. It would, of course, be impossible to prevent altogether the destruction caused by such an upheaval as that which destroyed Messina and Reggio; and it is difficult to imagine any form of architecture that could withstand a tidal wave. But the possibilities of

wholesale ruin might be to some extent mitigated, even in the case of the most violent shocks, by the use of specially constructed one-storey dwellings, built of comparatively light materials. It is done in Japan, and it is to be hoped now that it may be tried in Italy and other countries subject to seismic disturbances. Fortunately, there is a brighter side to such disasters in the heroism which they evoke from those on

The Earthquake.

(See Supplement.)

All other news during the past week has been overshadowed by the tales of horror from the stricken regions of Calabria and Sicily. The reported number of lives lost rose by thousands every day, as the extent of the disaster became known, while descriptions of the scene and accounts of survivors became more and more appalling, until the world realised that it had witnessed the greatest natural cataclysm in history. Such an event is bound to make thoughtful people reflect on the conditions of life upon this planet. It brings to a head, in an acute and concentrated form, the perennial problem of pain. But that is one of the enigmas that can never be solved, and perhaps it is wiser not to attempt it. A more practical problem connected with earthquakes is one that concerns the architect—namely, the invention of buildings which will be more capable of resisting these continually recurring shocks. To those who dwell on firmer ground, it is extraordinary how the inhabitants of earthquake countries can go on erecting ordinary many-storied houses, which sooner or later must come crashing about their heads or those of their descendants. It would, of course, be impossible to prevent altogether the destruction caused by such an upheaval as that which destroyed Messina and Reggio; and it is difficult to imagine any form of architecture that could withstand a tidal wave. But the possibilities of



Photo, Fuchs.

A REMARKABLE MONUMENT: THE PROPOSED EUGEN RICHTER TOWER.

It is proposed to erect a memorial in this form to Eugen Richter, who represented Hagen, in Westphalia, in the Reichstag for many years.

wholesale ruin might be to some extent mitigated, even in the case of the most violent shocks, by the use of specially constructed one-storey dwellings, built of comparatively light materials. It is done in Japan, and it is to be hoped now that it may be tried in Italy and other countries subject to seismic disturbances. Fortunately, there is a brighter side to such disasters in the heroism which they evoke from those on

acts of heroism and succour will have done much towards the cause of international friendship and goodwill.

The Balkan Crisis.

Unfortunately, there is little sign of international friendship between Austria and Serbia, and the questions at issue between the two countries have once more reached a serious stage. The speech made by the Servian Foreign Minister, M. Milovanovitch, in the Skupshtina at Belgrade on Saturday, definitely demanding the autonomy of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and claiming certain frontiers, was regarded in Austria as an act of hostility. The Austrian Minister at Belgrade, Count Forgach, was instructed to ask the Servian Foreign Minister whether the reports of the speech were authentic, and, if so, to demand an apology. The difficulty, however, has been smoothed over, and things remain as they were. In the meantime, there are rumours of change in the Servian Cabinet, and with new Ministers may come a new and possibly still more provocative policy.

Indian Affairs.

Some interesting developments of the political situation in India have recently taken place. The list of New Year honours, marking the Jubilee of the establishment of British rule, together with the increase of pay awarded throughout the Indian Army, has been a cause of widespread gratification. The reform scheme also has met with general approval, but, as very often happens, there



Photo, Guignot and Rossi.

THE ROYAL HERO OF THE ITALIAN DISASTER: THE KING OF ITALY.

turns out to be a discontented minority, which in this case is the Mohammedan section of the population. The Mohammedans assert that the electoral machinery provided by Lord Morley's scheme will place them in the power of the Hindoo majority, for no Mohammedan will be able to be elected unless he can win the Hindoo vote. They demand a denominational system, which would enable them to return their own representatives, and the Hindoos theirs. A good deal of friction has arisen over this question, which has led to serious rioting in various places. Conflicts between Mohammedans and Hindoos have taken place at Serampore, Titaghur, and Mahesh, and at the latter place a detachment of the 72nd Punjabis were ordered to fire on a Mohammedan mob, three of whom were killed and a number wounded. The belligerents have not allowed much time for discussion of their differences before proceeding to hostilities. Officials and European mill-managers are using every endeavour to quell disturbances, and isolated attacks have been made upon them by roving mobs; while many associations are being proclaimed under the new law.



Photo, Topical.

DESCENDANTS OF THOSE WHO SIGNED THE AMERICAN DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE:

A UNIQUE GATHERING IN INDEPENDENCE HALL.

The group stand about the table on which the Declaration of Independence was signed. The photograph shows (from left to right): J. Quincy Adams Johnson junior, descended from John Quincy Adams, Mass.; Braxton D. Gibson, descended from Carter Braxton, of Virginia; Dr. Henry Morris, descended from Robert Morris, of Pennsylvania; W. W. Dame (Rev.), descendant of Paca, of Maryland; John Calvert, descendant of Benjamin Rush, of Penn.; W. S. McKean, originator of the Society of Signers of Declaration of Independence; Albert Mathewson, descended from William Williams; John Quincy Adams Johnson senior, descendant of John Quincy Adams.

whom devolves the duty of rescue and reconstruction. The King and Queen of Italy have set a noble example of personal service, while the peaceful co-operation of men of many different nationalities (among whom Britain has been proud to see her sailors prominent) in

fore proceeding to hostilities. Officials and European mill-managers are using every endeavour to quell disturbances, and isolated attacks have been made upon them by roving mobs; while many associations are being proclaimed under the new law.



Photo, Rev.

FIGHTING PESTILENCE IN RUSSIA: A PROCESSION OF PRIESTS IN TIME OF PLAGUE.

Russia fights plague not only by means of the most scientific methods, but through religion, and processions of priests, chanting as they walk, are sights that are common in time of pestilence in the cities and in the villages.



Photo, Topical.

THE GREAT FIRE AT PICKHURST MEAD: THE REMAINS OF £10,000 WORTH OF MOTOR-CARS.

Great damage was done at Pickhurst Mead, Hayes, Kent, the home of Mr. Huntley Walker, well known as a racing motorist, on Monday last. The damage is estimated at between twenty and thirty thousand pounds, and £10,000 of this is represented by the fourteen motor-cars that were destroyed.

THE BURNING RUINS OF MESSINA; AND THE RED CROSS IN CALABRIA.

DRAWING BY RICCARDO PELLEGRINI, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN ITALY.



1. BURNING MESSINA PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE DECK OF THE STEAMER "THERAPIA," SHOWING THE WRECKED HOUSES AND HOTELS, AND CLOUDS OF DUST AND SMOKE.
2. SAVING THE WOUNDED; IDENTIFYING THE DEAD: THE RED CROSS AT WORK NEAR REGGIO.
3. MESSINA AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE: THE TOWN IN RUINS.

The photographs of Messina were taken from the deck of the Nord-Deutscher Lloyd Steamer "Therapia" on the morning following the disaster, which, it will be remembered, took place early on the Monday morning. It was on board the "Therapia" that six hundred refugees from Messina were taken to Naples. Our drawing of the Ambulance Corps at work shows the saving of the wounded, and dead laid out for identification, and is by our Special Artist in Italy.

SCIENCE AND

THE DISCOVERY OF -
- THE PENDULUM -

NATURAL HISTORY

GALILEO WATCHING -
- THE SWINGING LAMP -
- IN PISA CATHEDRAL -

GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. XXXV.,
SIR PHILIP MAGNUS, M.P.,
Head of Department of Technology, City
and Guilds of London Institute.
Photograph by Lafayette, Dublin.

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.

THE OPEN AIR.

IT would hardly seem to be a topic appropriate to the present season of the year to discourse on pure air and its manifold advantages; but it so happens that it is precisely in the

winter season that the full benefits of the open air are most likely to be attained. I have, for example, in my mind's eye, a picture of what life at Davos Platz—the Alpine resort I know best—will be like at the present time. The snow will be deep, and the frost will be keen, and for months the ice-sports will continue. There will be skating, tobogganing, ski-ing, ice-golf, and other amusements galore. You would hardly believe you were watching a community of consumptives if you saw the merry parties enjoying themselves all the day long.

Yet this life in the open air is part and parcel—nay, I can call it the chief element—of the treatment which is happily destined, in the proper cases, to rout the deadly bacillus and to send the patients, later on, home with healed-up lungs. It is the same in the sanatorium—treatment at home, under conditions less rigorous, perhaps, than are represented in the Swiss resorts. But the principle is the same in all treatment of chest-ailments which belong to the tuberculosis type. You render the lung an unsuitable soil for the growth of the bacilli, and so they perish of sheer inanition, of want of nourishment and of the conditions which favour their healthy and successful multiplication.

I have often wondered why, in the face of all our experience of the open-air treatment of people with diseased and delicate lungs, we who are sound and healthy do not bestir ourselves in the matter of securing an adequate supply of fresh air. I do not belong to the order of the fresh-air faddists. I know these persons well. Robust themselves, they expect everyone to be able to withstand draughts such as give the ordinary members of civilised society affections which range from a cold in the head to pneumonia. You have only to travel with a male, or worse still, a female fresh-air advocate, in a railway-carriage, to be able to gauge the depths or heights to which human folly and selfishness may descend or attain. Down goes the window—she generally chooses a seat with her back to the engine—and the unfortunate mortal who happens to be seated opposite her, and also the person in the far side of the compartment, facing the engine, receives a blast of air sufficient, if he has not a cap or hat on, to cause his hair to stand on end. Remonstrance, as a rule, is useless. There is no thought for anybody in

her mind. She has been taught that fresh air is a necessity for healthy life. What she has not been taught is that pure air-supply, in the shape of a powerful draught, is neither necessary nor safe for any ordinary human being.

What people do not appreciate is the fact that ventilation is, as yet, an unsolved problem—that is, for ordinary mortals, who live in the typical house of the day. I might go further, and say that even the ventilation of large buildings, where there exist facilities for

procuring pure air, and for getting rid of foul air, has not been the success which was expected. The Houses of Parliament offer a case in point. Thousands of pounds have been spent to make the legislative chambers—the Commons in particular—sanitary in an aerial sense; and yet, I suppose, there remains room for much improvement in the matter of air-supply and air-removal, to put the case mildly. The fact is, to ventilate any place, small or large, is a complex problem. Air is a solid, and to remove so much foul air in a given time and get in so much pure air in a

given period and in adequate amount, are tasks far from easy of accomplishment. There is no plan for giving us our quantum of fresh air in our houses save by window-ventilation, and all systems which depend on induced draughts are necessarily uncertain in action, and liable to constant irregularity. When we want to move a body of air properly we must employ mechanical methods. We require to draw air in and force air out, and this we can only accomplish by fans and machinery, which we cannot apply to our domiciles.

The strongest argument for the open air on all grounds is that furnished by the great fact that we need air every moment of our lives. Without our atmospheric supply we perish in a few minutes. Our supply of water and gas we provide for by means of elaborate appliances, costing large sums of money. The air we need each moment of our lives seems to be so free and easily obtained that nobody thinks anything at all regarding its quality or its source.

That this is altogether a very striking anomaly is a self-evident fact; none the less is it a grievous thing that, while our health largely depends on the purity of the air we breathe, we take very little trouble to ensure that our supply is satisfactory both as regards quality and amount. Our civilised record of lung-weaknesses—largely due to the breathing of impure air—constitutes a formidable indictment enough against our attitude towards our air-supply.

What is wanted is an uprousing of opinion in the matter of our breathing-food, for air is part of our food, and a highly important part, seeing that no other foods can be utilised in the body unless we supply the blood with the aerial oxygen. I have dreamed of a time when our houses will have air pumped into them and pumped out of them from a central station. The air would be warmed in winter and cooled in summer, and every room would have its airpipes, as to-day it has its gas-pipes or its electric-wires. But, alas! this is only a dream—it may, however, be a dream that will come true.—ANDREW WILSON.

THE EFFECT
OF
EARTHQUAKES.

1. A SCHOOL-HOUSE IN TOKIO AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE, ILLUSTRATING THE WEAKNESS OF GABLES, WHICH SHOULD NEVER BE USED IN COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO EARTHQUAKES.
2. A HOUSE IN CALCUTTA AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE, SHOWING THAT HEAVY COPINGS ARE UNDESIRABLE, AND THAT PORTICOES GIVE WAY.
3. AN EARTHQUAKE-PROOF HOUSE IN TOKIO, SHOWING THE ROOF-TIMBERS THAT REACH TO THE GROUND.

4. THE FRACTURE AND ROTATION OF A MONUMENT CAUSED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.
5. A JAPANESE BRIDGE AFTER AN EARTHQUAKE, SHOWING THAT CAST-IRON PIERS SHOULD NOT BE USED IN EARTHQUAKE COUNTRIES.
6. A BRIDGE IN ASSAM BUCKLED BY THE COMPRESSION OF THE GROUND CAUSED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

Our photographs are from the collection of Professor J. Milne, the famous seismologist, of the Isle of Wight. With regard to the second photograph, it may be said that one reason for the falling of porticoes is the fact that they do not vibrate in unison with the building. In connection with Photograph No. 4, it should be noted that brick chimneys are frequently treated by earthquakes in the same way as the monument—that is to say, they turn at their junction with the roof. The swing of the house breaks the chimney, which then rotates under the influence of rectilinear motion. In connection with No. 6, it should be said that after a big earthquake valleys may be compressed two or three per cent. of their width.

WASTED BY THREE ELEMENTS: AFTER THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE.



1. A WRECKED HOUSE NEAR BAGNARA.

2. THE RUINS OF MESSINA ON FIRE.

3. REFUGEES LEAVING RUINED MESSINA.

4. REFUGEES HASTENING FROM THE EARTHQUAKE CENTRE.

5. THE WRECKED INTERIOR OF A HOUSE AT BAGNARA.

6. SOLDIERS PULLING DOWN A HOUSE THAT WAS LEFT IN A DANGEROUS CONDITION.

7. A WRECKED HOUSE.

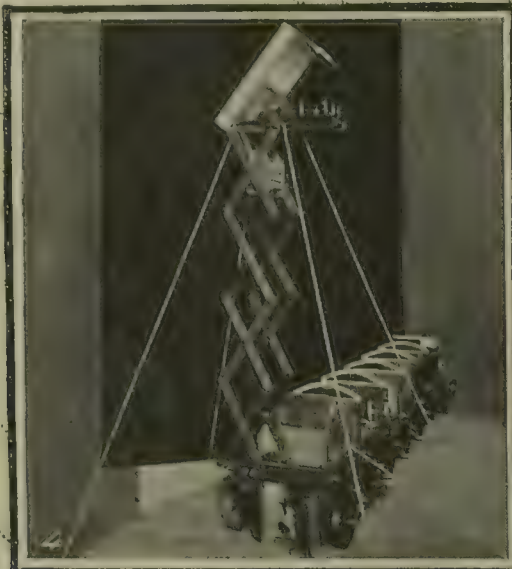
8. WOUNDED SURVIVORS OF THE EARTHQUAKE ARRIVING AT THE ARSENAL AT NAPLES.

9. SURVIVORS OF THE GREAT DISASTER ARRIVING AT NAPLES.

Sicily and Calabria suffered not only from earthquake, but by those almost invariable accompaniments of earthquake, fire and water—the latter represented by a great seismic wave.

* PHOTOGRAPHS 1. AND 5 BY L.N.A.; 2 AND 6, BY W.G.P.; 3, 4, AND 7, BY TOPICAL; 8 AND 9, BY ABENIACAR.

A FIFTEEN-ROOM BARRACKS DRAWN BY TWO HORSES: MILITARY QUARTERS THAT CAN BE MOVED FROM PLACE TO PLACE.



1. THE NEW EXPANDING BARRACKS ON ITS CARRIAGE, SHOWING THE OBSERVATION-TOWER FOLDED UP.

2. THE INTERIOR OF THE TRANSPORTABLE BARRACKS, SHOWING THE FOLDING BUNKS AND FURNITURE.

3. THE BARRACKS EXPANDED, AND IN USE ON THE BATTLEFIELD AS AN AMBULANCE.

4. THE BARRACKS WITH THE OBSERVATION-TOWER EXTENDED.

5. THE BARRACKS EXTENDED.

We illustrate the model of an ingenious invention fathered by Mr. F. E. Ostrowsky, of Berlin. It is an expanding barracks, planned in such a manner that it can be drawn by two horses. By means of lazy-tongs, the affair can be made to lengthen, telescope fashion, until it becomes a barracks eighty-four feet in length, in which are included twelve ordinary compartments, an officer's cabin, a sergeant's office, a field-kitchen, and an observation-tower. It is claimed that the affair will not only be useful as a barracks, but as a field-hospital. The furniture folds up as the barracks closes. Whether the invention will prove to be of any practical use remains to be seen; certainly, its removal would seem to call for the use of more than two horses, and its height seems excessive.—(PHOTOGRAPH BY GRADENWITZ.)

DANGER IN BOSNIA: AN AUSTRIAN SIGNAL FOR HELP.

DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK.

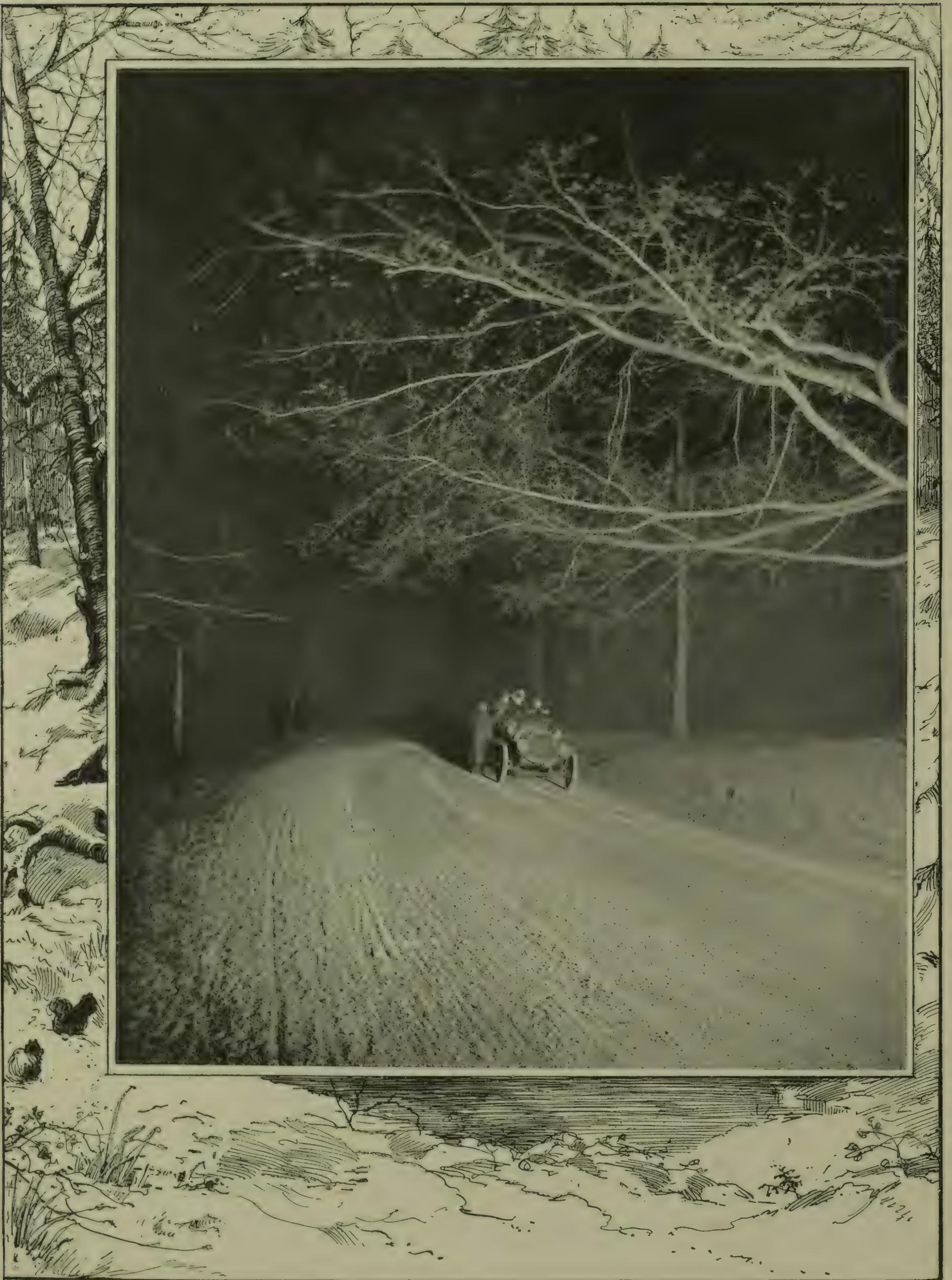


GIVING THE ALARM: THE "SMOKE-BALL OVEN" IN OPERATION AT AN AUSTRIAN FORTIFIED POSITION IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.

Every fortified position in Bosnia-Herzegovina is provided with a "Rauchkugelnofen" (literally, a smoke-ball oven). The device has proved of great service in cases of raids made by natives upon Austrian garrisons, and would, doubtless, yield further evidence of its value were war to break out in the Near East. It is peculiar to Bosnia-Herzegovina, and acts as signal both by day and night, in the one case by sending forth a dense column of smoke, in the other, by sending forth smoke that, lit up by the glare of the fire below, can be seen for miles. On noting the signal it is the duty of the next post to send half its men to the help of those in danger. The oven is of stone, and has a square opening at its base. In this opening is an iron grating upon which the smoke-ball rests. The ball is composed of pinewood, shavings, and other inflammable material, and is fitted with pieces of slow-match. Before it is lit, it is dipped in a certain solution, and sprayed with saltpetre and sulphur. Each ball weighs about fifty-six pounds, and burns for about an hour.

A GHOSTLY WORLD: MOTORING AT MIDNIGHT.

A REMARKABLE LIGHT-EFFECT.



A BLACK-AND-SILVER FAIRYLAND: A MOTOR-CAR UNDER THE GLARE OF ACETYLENE LAMPS.

The enthusiast who motors by night will find much to fascinate him in the light-effects that he will see, especially when his own car is escorted by another fitted with acetylene lamps. This photograph is described by Mr. Claudy, who took it, as "flat, painted scenery against a velvet background—an illusion of acetylene lamp lighting."—[PHOTOGRAPH BY C. H. CLAUDY.]

SILVER ON BLACK VELVET: MOTORING AT MIDNIGHT.

REMARKABLE LIGHT-EFFECTS.



1. THE BLACKNESS OF WATER SEEMS TO LESSEN THE BLACKNESS OF THE NIGHT.

2. NIGHT TRICKS THE EYES: WHICH IS THE ROAD—TO THE LEFT, OR OVER THE BRIDGE?

3. SILHOUETTED AGAINST ITS OWN HEADLIGHTS: A CAR AS IT IS SEEN WHEN OVERTAKEN.

4. FIT SETTING FOR THE BROCKEN SCENE IN "FAUST": A CURIOUS BUT NOT UNCOMMON EFFECT.

5. NATURE'S FIREWORKS: A LIGHT-EFFECT CAUSED BY A FIRE HIDDEN BY THE CAR.

6. "WARMING UP" ON A COLD NIGHT: A ROADSIDE FIRE OF STICKS SOAKED IN PETROL.

Motoring at night for the sheer pleasure of the thing, the eeriness, the excitement, the alertness of mind brought by the watchfulness that is so necessary, is by no means as popular as it might be. Yet it is an experience many would enjoy, and, having once enjoyed, repeat. For in the ever-changing light-effect alone there is a never-ending fascination: under lamps and moon the road is a fairy road of fire, the trees are the trees of spirit-land—the world has become silver on black velvet.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY C. H. CLAUDY.]

ART · MUSIC · and · the · DRAMA ·

ART NOTES.

THE Winter Exhibition at Burlington House marks a lapse in the allegiance of the Royal Academy to the Old Masters, and this at a moment when there is a very high degree of interest in their works. It is not, then, in deference to popular feelings that the Academy withdraws its goodwill from the painters of the past, and makes the first move in establishing its perhaps defensible monopoly in Burlington House and the Burlington House crowd. The exhibition of the late Mr. McCulloch's collection is, while meant to be a display of strength, a singular confession of weakness. Not only does it show how dependent was the Academy upon the patronage of one gentleman, who bought for many years in ignorance of the practice and aim of painting, but it proves that even he repented his ill bargains, and only later discovered, when he secured Whistlers, a Harpignies, and a whole group of other fine works, the true delight of buying.

Mr. McCulloch, having made a fortune in New South Wales, turned, with a combination of the instinctive love of pictures and possessions, to the formation of a collection. What should he, an uninformed Silver King, do but go with full purse and confidence to Burlington House? What should Burlington House do but supply him with its most expensive and most representative canvases?—expensive because they were large, commended by a Press that could not be described as expert, and admired by a sensation-seeking public. It cannot be allowed that he knew any keen or intelligent pleasure when he acquired in the early day of his collecting Mr. Briton Riviere's anecdotal bull-terrier picture "So Near and Yet So Far," or Mr. Leader's "When the

Photo, Illustrations Bureau.
MR. JULIAN ROSE AS THE BARON LEVINSKY IN "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD" AT THE LYCEUM.

Sun is Set," or Sir L. Alma-Tadema's "Sculpture Gallery," or Mr. Yeend King's "The Lass that Loves a Sailor." He was, during most of the 'nineties, buying out of a deep fund of commonplace and half-hearted admirations. He was buying because he was ill-advised—just as the Chantrey Bequest was ill-advised—with the result that his house in Queen's Gate was stocked with just such pictures as do so little credit to the national taste at Millbank.

But all the while the Silver King was learning. The surprising thing is that, as a business-man, he did not sooner realise how badly he was investing his money. For several years he contended against the ghostly and reluctant bids



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.
THE PIPE-SMOKING CAT AT DRURY LANE.
MR. GEORGE ALI AS MOUSER.

of Sir Francis Chantrey. Sixteen paintings by his friend and adviser, Mr. David Murray, fell to his lot; but meanwhile his taste was changing and developing. The strictures of the Royal Commission upon the Chantrey Purchases, and the prices at Christie's, had their effect, and the recommendations of friends secured to him many interesting possessions. E. M.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.
MISS PHYLLIS DARE AS CINDERELLA IN "CINDERELLA" AT THE ADELPHI.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.
MR. DAN ROLYAT AS ARCHIBALD, THE BARON, IN "CINDERELLA" AT THE ADELPHI.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.
LEADING COMEDIANS IN "DICK WHITTINGTON" AT DRURY LANE: MR. ARTHUR CONQUEST AS SARAH SLAPP, AND MR. WILKIE BARD AS JACK IDLE.

works by British composers. The novelties selected are "Thelma," by Coleridge Taylor, "Duke or Devil?" by Nicholas Gatty, and "Ingomar," by Colin McAlpin. There is to be an orchestra of eighty performers, a chorus of one hundred, and a ballet of twelve. Members of the National English Opera Union—three thousand in number, it is said—are being asked to support this undertaking, and if they agree to do so we shall have sound, real English opera.

Nothing could be better than the proposal, and we may trust Mr. Manners to do well with the work he selects. But could the time be worse chosen? In May Covent Garden opens its doors with a collection of talent gathered from all points



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.
"LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD" AT THE LYCEUM: MISS MARJORY CARPENTER AS RED RIDING HOOD, AND ESPINOSA AS THE WOLF.

MUSIC.

AS though to emphasise the catholicity of its musical taste, London celebrated the coming of the New Year with performances of the newest thing in symphonies—Elgar's—and one of the oldest favourites in oratorio, "The Messiah." With the curious capacity for overlapping that would seem to be a by-product of modern competition in the world of music, two performances of "The Messiah" were given at the same time.

Sir Frederick Bridge presided over the Royal Choral Society at the Albert Hall, while Mr. Henry Wood was directing the Sheffield Musical Union at the Queen's Hall. It seems a pity that the Queen's Hall performance could not have been given on another evening, seeing that the Royal Choral Society makes a practice of giving "The Messiah" on the night of Jan. 1, and in the first few days of January concerts are few and far between.

The tendency to overlap is not limited to the concert platform. Mr. Charles Manners proposes to take Drury Lane Theatre for three weeks, and, after a week of stock operas, to present three



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.
MISS ALICE RUSSON AS MARGERY DAW IN "LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD" AT THE LYCEUM.

of the compass, and a heavy subscription from London's wealthiest classes. There are at least eight months in the year when the Metropolis is without opera, and in four at least out of the eight the town is crowded. Why, then, should the Drury Lane venture be hampered by the inevitable competition of Covent Garden? March or April would be more suitable than May. October or November would be better still, for there is an audience for autumn opera, and even if Drury Lane were not available then it should be possible to find another house. From the point of publicity May is the wrong month. London is then full of musical talent, and it is well-nigh impossible for any paper to do justice to all performances, although some of the great dailies open their columns freely.

VETERANS OF LABOUR'S ARMY: PENSION DAY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, A. FORESTIER.



STATE BOUNTY FOR THE AGED: PRESENTING "CHEQUES" FOR THE FIRST WEEKLY INSTALMENT OF THEIR OLD-AGE PENSIONS, AT THE POST-OFFICE.

The Old-Age Pensions Act came into operation on New Year's Day, when the first weekly payments were made to those who had been judged entitled to pensions. Nowhere was the rush of applicants great, and it was everywhere evident that the recipients belonged to a most respectable class. Five hundred and twenty-eight thousand claims have been admitted, and the average pension is four shillings a week.

SKATING THE NEW YEAR IN: A REMARKABLE PHASE OF THE FASHIONABLE CRAZE.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CONEO.



SKATE OUT THE OLD: SKATE IN THE NEW!—THE COSTUME CARNIVAL AT THE ROLLER-SKATING RINK AT OLYMPIA.

All London seems to have taken to roller-skating, and, recognising this, the authorities at Olympia acted wisely when they decided to give their patrons the opportunity of skating the New Year in. The result was a carnival, at which many beautiful, and almost as many eccentric, costumes were seen, an addition to the sights of pleasure-seeking London.

PRISON BABIES: THE CARE OF INFANTS IN HOLLOWAY JAIL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY MINIATURES.



1. WEIGHING A BABY ON ITS ADMISSION TO THE JAIL.

2. A CONVICT MOTHER WITH HER BABY DURING THE LUNCH INTERVAL.

3. A PRISON BABY AND ITS NURSE IN THE TENT IN THE PRISON GARDEN.

4. THE DAY-NURSERY, TO WHICH THE BABIES ARE BROUGHT EVERY MORNING BY THEIR MOTHERS.

5. "HOLLOWAY CASTLE," WHICH CONTAINS THE FIRST CRÈCHE FOR PRISON BABIES.

6. THE BABIES' COT, BY THE SIDE OF ITS MOTHER'S PLANK-BED IN THE CELL.

7. PRISON BABIES AT PLAY IN THE DAY-NURSERY.

"Holloway Castle" is now used for women prisoners only, and it has to its credit the inauguration of the first crèche for prison babies. In this crèche babies born in prison, and babies who, being under three months, are brought to the prison with their mothers, are cared for. On its arrival each baby is weighed, and it is reweighed every week. It sleeps in a cot in its mother's cell, and is taken by her at 8.30 in the morning to the day-nursery, where the wardress bathes it, gives it breakfast, and puts it to bed. At lunch time, if the mother's conduct in prison has been satisfactory, she is allowed to see her baby, and perhaps to take it with her during exercise in the prison-yard. After lunch, the baby is handed over to a prison nurse again, and, when the weather is fine, lives in the garden in a special tent for the greater part of the day. At nine months of age the baby must leave the prison.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIES OF THE HEROINES OF FAMOUS MODERN NOVELS.

DRAWN BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



No. XI.: DIANA OF THE CROSSWAYS.

LITERATURE

IVANHOE:—

HERCULANEUM, BURIED AND UNBURIED.

IT is perhaps typical of the difficulties attending any attempt at co-operation (international or otherwise) in excavating ancient sites, that here are two books on the same subject, published almost simultaneously, which were apparently both issued in ignorance of the other's existence. The books in question, "Herculaneum, Past, Present, and Future," by Dr. Charles Waldstein and Mr. Leonard Shoobridge (Macmillan), and "Buried Herculaneum," by Ethel Ross Barker (A. and C. Black), naturally to a large extent cover the same ground, and their respective authors can hardly have failed to be at work more or less at the same time on the same material. Dr. Waldstein's volume is at once the larger, more important, and more amply illustrated of the two, and, in the eyes of those to whom price is a matter of indifference, it will, no doubt, eclipse its smaller rival, for it comprises the same material and a great deal more besides. Yet Miss Barker's book provides a very handy and concise account of the discoveries at Herculaneum, for the purposes of the general reader and the non-specialising student, and the illustrations, though fewer in number and less sumptuous than those of Dr. Waldstein (who gives some in colour), are, nevertheless, extremely good.



FEMALE HEAD (UNKNOWN) IN BRONZE.

This fine bronze bust was unearthed from the Villa Suburbana at Herculaneum. Its subject is unknown, though some suggest that it represents Sappho. It is thought to belong to the fourth century B.C.



A MARBLE STATUE OF ATHENE.

Pallas Athene, advancing with spear and aegis. Probably a direct copy of an archaic Greek statue, with elements of later style in the treatment of the face.

a scheme of international co-operation in excavating the site of ancient Herculaneum, which may be the depository of untold literary and antiquarian riches.

Dr. Waldstein, who is Slade Professor of Fine Art at Cambridge, has since 1903 devoted all his spare time and most of his energies to promoting the scheme which he has so much at heart, and, in addition to a history of Herculaneum and the discoveries there, with appendices containing all the *loci classici* on the subject, a bibliography and descriptive list of "finds," he gives a full account of his efforts to set on foot a world-wide

A BRONZE HEAD OF A HORSE.

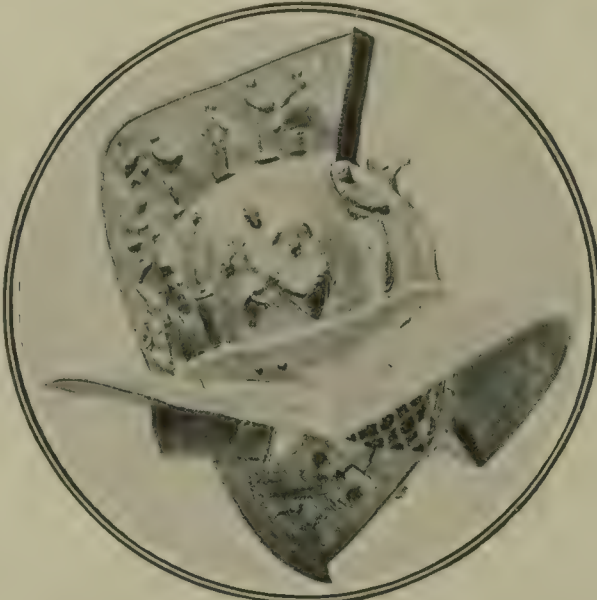
This is the head of a colossal bronze statue of a horse found at Herculaneum.

All illustrations, except "The Actresses" and "Head with Wreathed Helmet," reproduced from Dr. C. Waldstein and Mr. L. Shoobridge's "Herculaneum Past, Present, and Future," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. Macmillan.



THE ACTRESSES, OR DANCERS.

"The maidens wear the Doric 'peplos,' which falls in straight, deep folds to their feet, while the 'diaphanous,' falling over the girdle in comparatively free folds, shows the curve of the breast beneath the stuff." This illustration and "Head with the Wreathed Helmet" reproduced from Miss E. R. Barker's "Buried Herculaneum," by permission of the publishers, Messrs. A. and C. Black.



A BRONZE HELMET, WITH BATTLE SCENE IN RELIEF.

This helmet was found amid the ruins of Herculaneum. It has been suggested that the carving on it may represent the sack of Troy.



A BRONZE STATUETTE: AN AMAZON.

This bronze equestrian statuette, which was found at Herculaneum, is now in the National Museum at Naples. (Third Room of the Small Bronzes; No. 4999.)

THE TOURNAMENT AT ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH

movement, under Italian guidance, to excavate the ancient city on a truly cosmopolitan scale. It is the story of a noble ideal, almost too comprehensive to be practicable, and continually thwarted, on the eve of success, by misapprehension and inconsistency on the part of the Italian authorities, and a certain amount of jealousy and prejudice in various quarters. Up till February 1907, Dr. Waldstein was under the impression, and apparently with good reason, that the Italian Government had adopted his scheme, when suddenly the decision was reversed, and Italy resolved



HEAD WITH THE WREATHED HELMET.

The helmet of this marble bust is of a Macedonian type, crowned with a wreath of oak-leaves. It may represent Pyrrhus, King of Epirus, who (as Plutarch relates), after being crowned by the Catantians in 278 B.C., used to wear a crown of some kind over his helmet.

to keep the work of excavation entirely in her own hands. Some idea of the difference between the international scheme and that now contemplated by the Italian Government may be gained from Dr. Waldstein's statement that, while he and his collaborators estimated the cost of an adequate excavation at £40,000 a year, the amount at present assigned by the Italian Government for work at Herculaneum is a single sum of 15,000 francs, or £600. This is a policy which reminds one forcibly of a certain fable about a dog in a manger. It was the final withdrawal of the Italian authorities from the scheme which, as he shows, they had virtually accepted, that induced Dr. Waldstein to make public, in this book, his complete views and plans, which he had previously refrained from publishing, lest he should give a too personal colour to what he wished to become a really international movement. Anyone who reads his book must feel that, while Italy and the world at large have lost much by the abandonment of his scheme, the reading public, at any rate, have gained a fascinating book, which might not otherwise have seen the light.

It should be added that Dr. Waldstein's ideal was not wholly archaeological. He had hoped to arouse feelings of friendship between nations combining to study the relics of their common origin. In spite of the apparent extinction of his hopes, and the disappointment which he must have experienced, he writes without ill-feeling and with singular restraint. Reading between the lines, one guesses that he is still not without hope that yet another revulsion of sentiment may take place in the official mind of Italy. By a tragic irony, the help which she declined in excavating Herculaneum, a cataclysm of nature has induced her to accept for the hapless buried cities of to-day.



A MARBLE STATUE OF A BOY.

This statue is Roman in subject, but Greek in style, in this respect corresponding to the "Germanicus" of the Louvre Museum. Its height is 1'29 metres.

TWO THOUSAND YEARS UNDER THE SEA: FISHING FOR "SLEEPING GIANTS."



1. A MARBLE CAPITAL THAT LAY BENEATH THE SEA FOR TWO THOUSAND YEARS.

2. SALVED AFTER TWO THOUSAND YEARS: A DIVER DESCENDING TO THE WRECK.

3. FISHING FOR STATUES: LANDING A FINE SPECIMEN OF ANCIENT SCULPTURE FROM THE TWO-THOUSAND-YEAR-OLD WRECK.

4. THE GOD OF WINE UNDER WATER: A HEAD OF DIONYSUS ON A HERMES PILLAR, BROUGHT FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE SEA.

5. A BRONZE STATUETTE OF EROS AS A LAMP-HOLDER; THE TORCH IN THE LEFT HAND WAS THE LAMP, AND THE HEAD A RECEPTACLE FOR OIL.

6. THE BRONZE STATUETTE OF EROS AFTER ITS RESTORATION AND THE REMOVAL OF THE SUBMARINE ACCRETIONS OF TWENTY CENTURIES.

A Greek vessel left the Tunisian port of Mahdea (between Sousse and Sfax), to fish for sponges. The divers rose from their first descent in a state of superstitious terror. They had found, they said, not sponges, but the hull of a strange vessel, on which lay the forms of sleeping giants. Thereupon the captain abandoned the search for sponges in those haunted waters. The legend grew, and was soon spread abroad, until it reached the Society for the Preservation of Tunisian Antiquities. One of their members, M. Merlin, "followed the gleam," and succeeded in raising the "sleeping giants" to the surface. The vessel on which they lay was about thirty metres in length by eight metres in width, and had evidently been wrecked about 2000 years ago, with a cargo of sculptures in marble and bronze, intended for some building then in course of erection. There was a bronze statue of Eros, said to be a replica of a work by Praxiteles, and another statuette (illustrated on this page) of Eros, designed as a lamp-stand. The pillar with the head of Dionysus (here shown) is of extreme interest, as it bears the sculptor's name, Boethus of Chalcodon, who lived in the second century B.C., and is mentioned by Pliny and other writers. These and other "finds" are now on view in the Ahoui Museum at Bardos, near Tunis.

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



Photo. Russell.

MR. M'DONNELL BODKIN, K.C.,
Who is publishing a volume of detective stories,
"The Quests of Paul Beck."

biographies, in which there is hardly a volume that is not good. Perhaps the older are the better: one has a kind of personal feeling about Tennyson and Matthew Arnold, perhaps about Browning, which makes one a little *difficile*, a little hard to please with the work of any biographer. Moreover, elderly persons know so much about them as to feel no need of biographies.

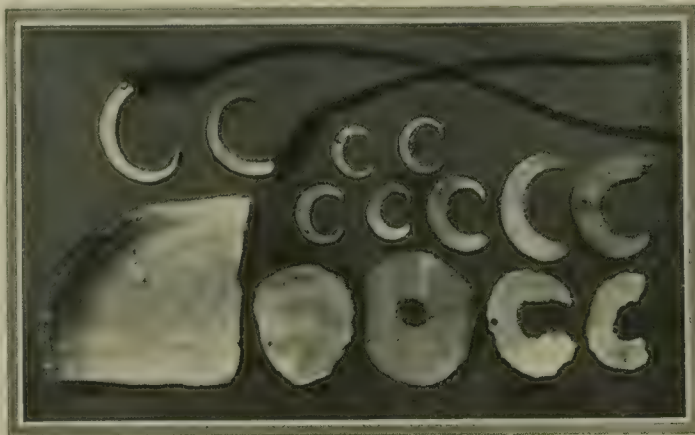
Mr. Noyes, who "does" William Morris for the new series, appears to me to be less than grateful when he inflicts pin-pricks on Mr. Mackail's "invaluable biography" of the poet. To Mr. Noyes it must have been invaluable indeed, just as Lord Tennyson's Life of his illustrious father is priceless to anyone who, like Sir Alfred Lyall and myself, has written a short study of the Laureate.

This is Mr. Noyes's way of showing gratitude to Mr. Mackail. He "blurs the picture," says Mr. Noyes, by "the citation of Miss Charlotte Yonge as a potent influence upon Morris at the time when he was evolving his passionate early Arthurian

MR. William Morris is now enrolled in "The English Men of Letters," a series of literary

Scot, from the Naver to the Esk, say "ordeenary." Such a pronunciation is extra-ordeenary.

If we are to have the story of Rossetti chaffing Morris about a man "whose grandfather was a dragon," Sigurd,



ONE OF QUEENSLAND'S LOST ARTS: PEARL-SHELL FISH-HOOKS.

"The method of manufacture was to reduce by chipping with a sharp-edged piece of quartz a portion of a black-lip mother-of-pearl shell to a disc. A central hole was then chipped—not bored or drilled—with another tool of quartz. . . . Then a segment was cut away, leaving a rough crescent, which was ground down with coral files, and the ends sharpened by rubbing on smooth slate."

Reproduced from "The Confessions of a Beachcomber" (in Queensland), by I. J. Banfield, by permission of the publisher, Mr. Fisher Unwin.

TREASURE ISLAND

By Robert Louis Stevenson.

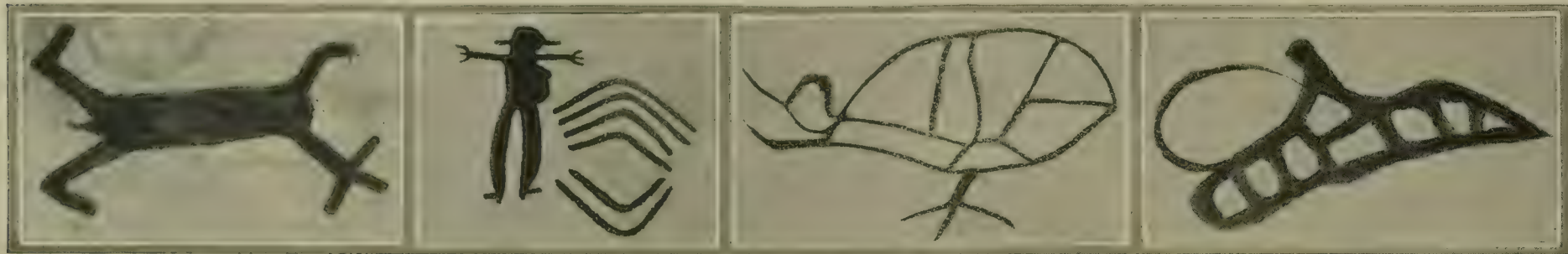


ANDREW LANG ON MR. NOYES ON WILLIAM MORRIS.

we might as well have Morris's very apposite retort. Was Fafnir, in fact, the grandfather of Sigurd? I had supposed that they were more closely related. Why have we only a right to turn back to the "Defence of Guinevere" after we have read "Jason" and "The Earthly Paradise"? The "Guinevere" was Mr. Morris's first book of poems, and, to my taste, everything that he wrote later was comparatively disappointing. This means that I would rather part with all his later poems than with the "Defence of Guinevere," just as I would rather part with all that Morris wrote in prose and verse, than with Tennyson's "Morte d'Arthur" and "Lady of Shalott." It is childish to class things by one's own taste, though I would rather have "The Blue Closet," "Shameful Death," "The Sailing of the Sword," and "The Haystack on the Floods," than any four legends of "The Earthly Paradise." The people in the poems of Mr. Morris's youth seem much more human, much more alive, than the characters in his later works.

One may differ from Mr. Noyes in some points of taste, but he certainly says, and says well, what, apparently, needs to be said about Tennyson, and "a kind of artistic snobbery abroad," that depreciates Tennyson. Of his poetry the people may "say it is a weed," but the people who do so merely proclaim (superfluously) their own "facetious and rejoicing ignorance."

It is extraordinary that athletic persons are still sparring in the athletic press, American and British, about the quarter-of-a-mile race in the sports



"AN ANTIQUE."

SILHOUETTE AND BOOMFRANGS.

SCRUB-FOWL.

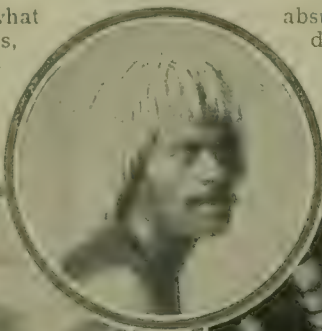
A STUDY.

PRIMITIVE ART IN QUEENSLAND: DRAWINGS BY ABORIGINES.

"Time and diligent search revealed the location on the island of two art galleries, or rather independent studios, where there are exhibited works of distinct character. . . . A few minutes' exertion lands one at the portal of the studio, which is of the lean-to order of architecture, a granite boulder having one fairly vertical face being overshadowed by a much higher rock. . . . Here originally there were five exhibits. Two have weathered away almost to nothingness, some faint streaks and blotches of red earth, in which medium all the pictures have been executed, alone remaining. . . . Here is the sheer beginning, the spontaneous germ of art, the labouring of a savage soul controlled by wilful aesthetic emotions."—[Reproduced from "The Confessions of a Beachcomber" (in Queensland), by I. J. Banfield, by permission of the publisher, Mr. Fisher Unwin.]

dreams." Now Mr. Mackail must have had good authority for what he said concerning the influence of Miss Yonge on the young Morris, and what he said was worth saying. I never read a book by Miss Yonge, but she was admired by people well worth reckoning with, and very unlike herself. George Lawrence, the author of "Guy Livingstone," was rather senior to Morris, and he, in one of his novels, digresses into enthusiastic praise of the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." I do not find Miss Yonge in Mr. Saintsbury's "History of English Literature," which does include Miss Isabella Pagan, but Miss Yonge's enchantments were widely felt.

Mr. Noyes says that he "cannot represent" the Scots dialect, and he is right. He makes a "Scottish verger" (hath Scotland vergers?) say of Morris, "Yon's not an ordeenary man." There may be districts where "ordinary" is so pronounced as to rhyme to "greenery," but never have I heard a



A SIGN OF EARTH-HUNGER, BUILDING A CHIEF'S HOUSE IN FIJI.

Writing of the manner in which the Fijians dye their hair, Mr. Basil Thomson says: "Though the enormous heads of hair worn by the warriors of olden times have disappeared, being regarded as the badge of heathenism, the young men still cultivate mops which, being dyed with lime, stand out like a golden aureole. The lime is smeared over the head on Saturdays and washed out on Sunday morning, more than an hour being spent in combing and oiling it with coconut oil scented with grated sandalwood." Of the building of the chief's house, he writes: "As soon as it was realised that land, when leased to Europeans, produced money, the earth-hunger of the chiefs increased a thousand-fold. . . . All alike admitted that a chief's interest in land would be established if he could prove an ancient right to order gardens to be planted by subject tribes, or to demand services from them in house-building." Of the club-house it is said: "Among the tribes in Fiji, where Melanesian blood predominates, the 'mbure-ni-sa,' or unmarried man's house, was a universal institution. . . . The 'mbure-ni-sa' was usually the largest house in the village. It was the men's club in the day-time and the men's sleeping-house at night. No woman could enter it without committing a grave breach of propriety."

Reproduced from "The Fijians: A Study of the Decay of Custom," by Basil Thomson, by permission of the publisher, Mr. Heinemann.



THE UNMARRIED MAN'S HOUSE: A FIJIAN CLUB-HOUSE.

A FIJIAN BLEACHING HIS HAIR WITH LIME.

absurdly called "Olympic." There is only one rule in such things—Never dispute the umpire's verdict. Games of all kinds repose on the verdict of a Court from which there is no appeal. To dispute the decision is provincial. Mr. Charles Fry, in his magazine, quotes Mr. Caspar Whitney as saying, in an American periodical, that "the mad passion for money-making is reflected in athletics by the passion for victory, which ignores sport for sport's sake. Among average Americans there is no love for the sport itself."

This, if true, is very sad, and the moral seems to be that it is wiser not to indulge in sport with people of this kind. In this country, speaking generally, we can, and not infrequently do, take a beating, as a rule not ungraciously. But I have known ladies of Cambridge sympathies who were not pleasant companions when victory frowned on the flag of dark blue. Now, a Cambridge man does not make himself disagreeable in the moment of triumph,

A PLAGUE IN THE AIR: CLOUDS OF LOCUSTS.



A CROP-DESTROYING SWARM: LOCUSTS IN FLIGHT.

South Africa suffers periodically from swarms of locusts, although much has been done with a view to getting rid of the pests. The Mattei system has been tested, for instance, and many thousands of the insects have been killed while yet wingless. This system is based on the knowledge that the locusts cannot surmount a smooth surface. Canvas screens are set up across the road taken by the swarm, and at intervals pits are dug below these. The locusts, checked by the smooth canvas, turn, march along the line of the canvas, fall into the pits, and are crushed by the weight of those of their kind who follow them. When a pit is almost full, earth is piled upon it. Further, eggs are destroyed whenever found; and endeavour has been made to inoculate insects with disease, the idea being that the cannibal practices of the locust will cause such disease to spread with devastating rapidity.

WASHING AWAY A HILL: WATER AS NAVVY.



THE photographs of the city of Seattle that appear on this page show some of the remarkable engineering works that are being carried out in the streets of the commercial capital of the north-west coast of the United States, and illustrate modern American methods adopted in removing large bodies of soil, and in making excavations. The hydraulic pumps shown at work are directed at high pressure on the softer surfaces and soils at the tops of the hills, and these they reduce to a sludge, which is run off through "flumes" into the waters of Puget Sound. The "Steam-Shovels" in use remove from three to five cubic yards of earth at each cast. Seattle, named after the chief of the local Indian tribe of half a century ago, is

a city of nearly three hundred thousand inhabitants; it is built on a series of steep hills on Elliott Bay, one of the inlets of Puget Sound, in the State of Washington, United States of America. Owing to the natural configuration of the site of the city, expansion in the business districts became impossible; the City Council thereupon decided to remove the hills that interfered with the growth of the city, and this work, which has been in progress some two years, is now approaching completion. The operation has been one of great magnitude, the engineers stating that more soil has been removed in these works up to the present time than it would have been necessary to remove in cutting half-a-dozen Panama Canals.



1. WASHING THE HILL AWAY: THE PUMPS AT WORK ON DENNY HILL, SEATTLE.

2. WHERE DENNY HILL STOOD: THE LEVELLED SITE AS IT IS TO-DAY.

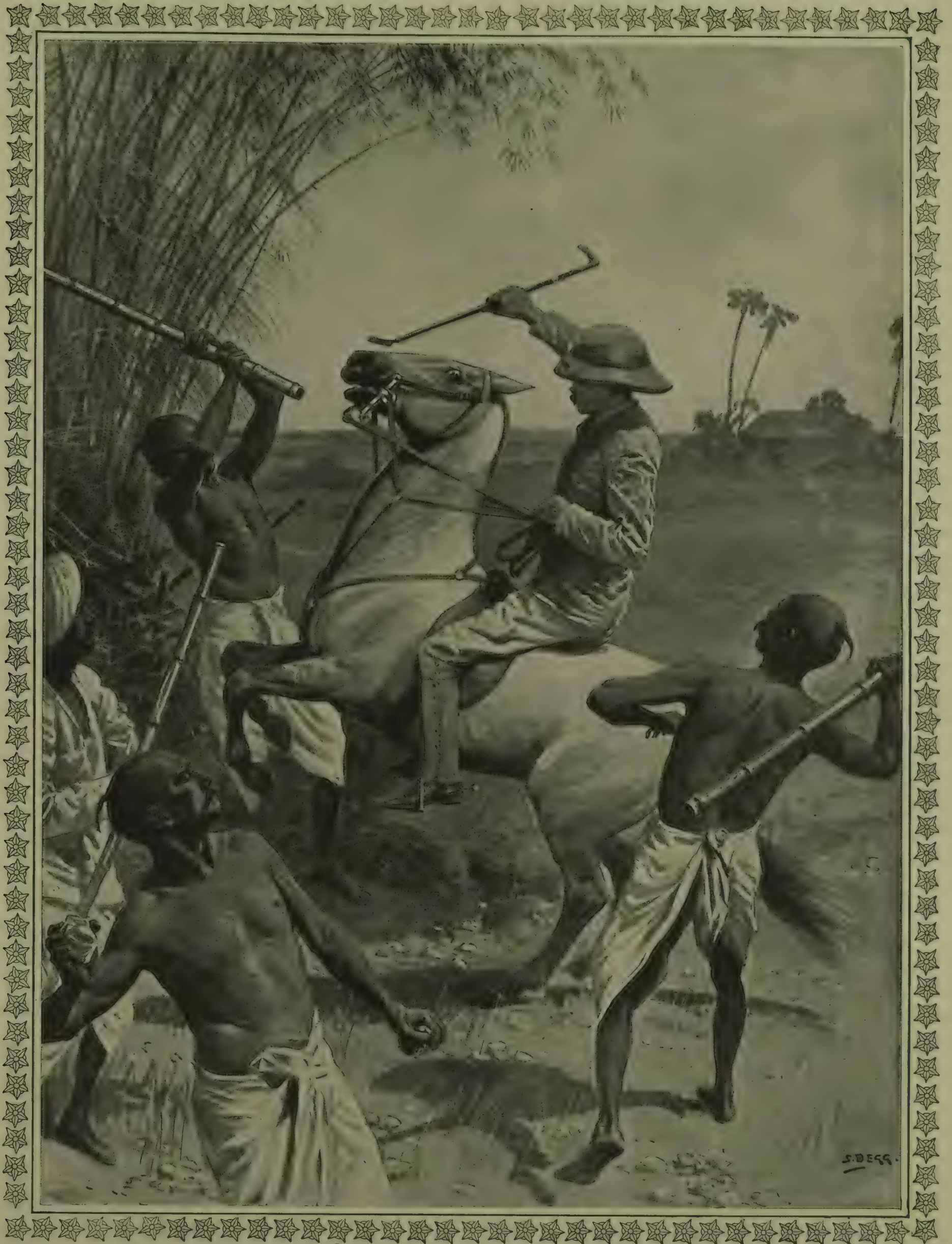
3. BEFORE THE BEGINNING OF THE WORK: DENNY HILL, AND THE OLD WASHINGTON HOTEL, WHICH COULD ONLY BE REACHED BY CABLE TRAM.

4. ANOTHER WAY OF DEMOLISHING HILLS: A STEAM-SHOVEL AT WORK AT SEATTLE.

5. AFTER THE ADVENT OF THE STEAM-SHOVEL: THE SEATTLE SITE AS IT NOW IS.

SEDITIONIOUS INDIA: AN ATTACK ON A BRITISH PLANTER.

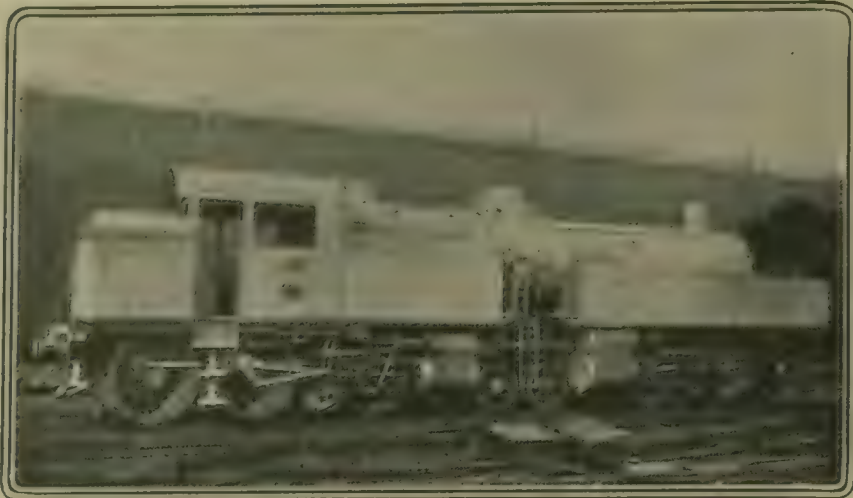
DRAWN BY S. BEGG FROM A SKETCH BY OUR CORRESPONDENT.



WAR AFTER A CENTURY OF PEACE: BENGAL CULTIVATORS ASSAULTING AN INDIGO-PLANTER
WITH BAMBOO QUARTER-STAVES.

There continues to be trouble in India. By the last mail came the news that the indigo-planters of Northern Bengal have been compelled to leave their factories, and gather together for safety in the towns. This is serious, for in the past the planters have lived in great amity with the natives. Now it has become dangerous for them to ride alone over their estates, and all members of a class that for a century has moved unarmed amongst the people carry revolvers, that they may not run undue risk in case of attack. Assaults have become very frequent.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK: REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHS.



Photo, Coleman.

LIKE TWO ENGINES IN ONE: A LOCOMOTIVE FOR HEAVY TRAFFIC.

The engine, which has been built for the Peking-Hankow Railway, is a sixteen-wheel, four-cylinder compound locomotive adapted for very heavy loads. It weighs 102 tons, but the maximum load on any pair of wheels is only fifteen tons.



Photo, Topical.

SMOKE DISPELLED BY WATER: AN INGENIOUS FIRE-NOZZLE.

This nozzle was found very useful by the brigade during the fire in the Moorgate Street Tube. A starlike spray gushing at right-angles from the nozzle dispelled the smoke and enabled the fireman to penetrate the vapour-choked tunnel.



VEILED SULTANAS: WIVES OF THE SULTAN OF TURKEY IN THEIR LANDAU.

The photograph, which was taken on the Galata Bridge, Constantinople, shows two of the Sultan's wives. It may be noted that on the top of the carriage-lamps appear the star and crescent.



THE INCONVENIENCES OF BEING A GIANT: A VAST BED.

The giant's portentous bed is so long that it has to be supported in the middle by a primitive arrangement of bricks and wooden blocks. Note the huge size of his breakfast things.



CHINESE STUDENTS PLAYING BASEBALL.

SPORT AT A CHINESE UNIVERSITY: BASEBALL AND THE GRAND WHIRL.

At Peking University students play the American national game of baseball. Another of their favourite pastimes is the Grand Whirl, which explains itself.



Photos, "Leslie's Weekly."

THE GRAND WHIRL: THE CHINESE STUDENTS' FAVOURITE GAME.



SHOEING AN OX IN ROUMANIA.

PRIMITIVE OPERATING-TABLES FOR ANIMALS: QUAIN METHODS OF SHOEING.

These primitive ways of securing the animals during the shoeing may be regarded as interesting precursors of the elaborate operating-table for horses that is now in use.



SHOEING A HORSE IN AFRICA.

UNIQUE "SILVER" ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

A WELL-KNOWN LONDON PROFESSIONAL MAN CHOOSES A MUNIFICENTLY GENEROUS WAY OF CELEBRATING HIS TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

He Decides to Present to 1,000,000 Members of the Public "Anniversary Gift Packages" Containing Full Printed Details of his Hitherto Priceless and Jealously Guarded Professional Secret Wherewith he Won the Patronage of Royalty.

Interesting Story of the Discoverer of an Idea which in Less than Two Years Firmly Established Itself as a Regular Feature of the Toilet of the Better Class of the English-speaking Peoples Throughout the World because of its Valuable Hygienic and Tonic Effects upon the Scalp and Hair.

ONE of the best-known men in London business circles is just now celebrating the 25th anniversary of his professional career.

For it is now twenty-five years ago since Mr. Edwards, whose name as the discoverer of "Harlene" and originator of "Harlene Hair Drill" is now famous far and wide throughout the world wherever civilisation has penetrated and fair women and well-groomed men are gathered together, first decided to devote his great talents and energy to the study of the Hair, its growth, its preservation, and its beautification.

Mr. Edwards, then, has devoted 25 years of his life to the care and study of the hair. He has not gone unrewarded. He makes no secret of the fact that his professional efforts have flourished exceedingly. They have flourished through the

"Harlene" itself. "Harlene" has solved the hair problem. No one need suffer from falling hair or baldness, or discoloured hair or scurfiness if they regularly employ the method of applying "Harlene," which Mr. Edwards has perfected, and which is now known everywhere as "Harlene Hair Drill."

REMARKABLE POPULARITY OF "HARLENE HAIR DRILL"

Thousands of men and women who have cured themselves of long-standing hair and scalp troubles and weaknesses can confirm this. To-day the users of "Harlene" and the "Hair Drill" method can be numbered in their tens of thousands, and their hundreds of thousands, and as they include members of Royal and Imperial Houses, Mr. Edwards is justly entitled to his famous title of the Royal Hair specialist.

Like the great Earl of Strafford, Mr. Edwards' watchword has always been "thorough," and he has now decided to celebrate the 25th anniversary of his life-work in a characteristically "thorough" and original way.

So much interest has been aroused by the truly remarkable public success of the "Harlene Hair-Drill" in curing the most long-standing cases of

1. Baldness 2. Falling Hair 3. Weak Hair 4. Dull Hair 5. Greyness 6. Discoloured Hair 7. Lifeless Hair 8. Scurf or Dandruff and other hair ailments which detract so tremendously from the appearance of both men and women, that Mr. Edwards has decided to distribute amongst those readers of this paper who are interested in their hair no fewer than

A MILLION FREE OUTFITS FOR "HARLENE HAIR DRILL."

This is perhaps the most magnificent offer ever made by a London professional man. As a rule, it is only personal friends or neighbours who are privileged to participate in "silver" anniversaries. But Edwards has always been so absorbed in the question of growing Beautiful Hair that he has come to consider every man or woman who is dissatisfied with the condition of his or her hair as almost a personal friend. And so he has extended this personal invitation to all readers who desire to improve the appearance of their hair. He issues this invitation through these columns. He asks them to write, and he will send them as a memento twenty-five years' experience in the curing of Hair-Weaknesses—not a mere printed card or useless medallion, but something far more valuable and appropriate—the supreme result of his discoveries, study, and experience—the blessing of the gift of a good head of hair, to attain which result he will give away one million packages of Harlene and Hair Drill instructions absolutely free of cost.

A UNIQUE CELEBRATION.

How could the twenty-fifth anniversary of Mr. Edwards' professional work be more appropriately marked than by helping people to Grow Hair, or to improve the colour and luxuriance of the hair they at present possess?

That was Mr. Edwards' thought—and it is a happy one, as all readers will agree. He wants to celebrate his twenty-fifth anniversary in company with everyone who is troubled with their hair condition. He wants to celebrate it by setting that hair condition right. He has already solved the hair problem, and he wants to help you solve the hair problem also. He wants to send you the solution.

It has been said of English people that they are fast becoming a "bald-headed generation." Mr. Edwards considers that we should give no cause to anyone for such an accusation to be made. He has known of so many cases where "Harlene Hair Drill" has cured baldness—even chronic, long-standing, almost hopeless baldness—that he knows that if you are bald this anniversary offer of his will cure you—you who read these lines—if you will accept it. And therefore he is making this truly royal arrangement. By this he has done his part—it only remains for you to do yours. By writing a letter now to Edwards' Harlene Co., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., you will receive by return post, as a Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Memento:—

1. A Supply of "Harlene-for-the-Hair" sufficient for One Week's Trial of the "Harlene Hair Drill."

2. A very interesting book on the hair, together with full directions showing you how best to carry out the "Harlene Hair Drill" movements and exercises.

Exercise is life. Everyone knows that. And most people apply the maxim in a practical way as far as other parts of their bodies are concerned.

Exercise is Life, and exercise is growth! You exercise your muscles—they are invigorated and they Grow. You take physical exercise and you feel well and strong and full of life—life and vitality that pervades every part of your body, and ensures their regular and constant working in harmony with each other.

And it is just the same—if you can only realise it—with your hair and scalp, pointed out Mr. Edwards in an interview. They form a part of your physiological health, laws, exercise, structure, and come under the same daily massage. Regular "Drill" with Harlene infuses the hair with new vitality, the hair-roots with new force and growing-power—and the hair begins to grow long and strong and luxuriant; glossy, and glowing with vitality and health.

In olden days the hair had such exercise. The breezes of the air blew through it and kept it in perfect health. (You know yourself how strongly the wind blows through your hair if ever you go out—doors without a hat or other head-dress.) And

Here will be seen a portion of the Laboratory showing scientists at work, carefully testing the ingredients used in the preparation of Edwards' "Harlene for the Hair." Edwards' "Harlene" is the outcome of many years of patient and exhaustive research, which has, however, been amply repaid by the universal popularity and success of this famous preparation for all hair disorders.

thus it was that the hair of men and women in those days was always long and luxuriant, as may be judged from the pictures of those times that have come down to us, and from the frequent references to the "long golden hair of the English" that occur in ancient chronicles.

To-day our hair does not get this exercise. The silk or bowler hat of the man, the "Mermaid" or "cart-wheel" of the women, deprive it of this daily health habit. Even more deleterious to the hair are some of the other forms of headgear now commonly worn. That is why, if you want to keep your hair strong and well, long and luxuriant, lustrous and of good colour, free from baldness, scurf, greyness, dulness, or any other hair

or scalp ailment, you must never neglect your daily "Harlene Hair Drill" any more than you would neglect your daily ablutions.

HOW TO SECURE THE FREE OUTFIT.

And so, if you are anxious to improve the colour and lustre of your hair—

If you are anxious to increase its growth and luxuriance—

If you are anxious to stop it from falling out, or becoming scurfy, or otherwise unbecomingly—this 25th Anniversary of Mr. Edwards' professional life-work gives you just the opportunity you want.

By calling at Messrs. Edwards' Harlene Co. (the Royal Hair Specialists), of 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C., you may obtain free of all charge, or by writing to the same address, enclosing 3d. in stamps for postage, you will be sent, also free of charge, one of the 1,000,000 "Anniversary Gift Packages" Mr. Edwards is now offering through the columns of this journal to those interested in the subject of their Hair and its Beauty and Health.

Call personally, or if unable to call write, enclosing threepence in stamps (to cover cost of carriage), and you will obtain your parcel free of charge.

For the benefit of those ladies and gentlemen who have taken time by the forelock and are already practising "Harlene Hair Drill," it may be stated that further supplies of Edwards' "Harlene" may be obtained from Chemists all over the world, in bottles at 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. each, or sent direct and post paid (to any part of the United Kingdom) on receipt of postal order. Foreign and Colonial postage extra.

The address to call or write for the "Free Trial Outfit," however, is—

EDWARDS' HARLENE CO.,

95-6, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

FREE COUPON.

Anniversary Gift Package Coupon.

"Illustrated London News," Jan. 9, 1909.

To Messrs. EDWARDS' HARLENE CO., 95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

DEAR SIRS,—Please send me by return post, Free Trial Outfit for one week's course of "Hair Drill." I enclose Three Penny Stamps* for postage to any part of the world.

NAME

ADDRESS

* If called for no charge will be made.



The packing and despatching floors at 95 and 96, High Holborn, where the Million Free Outfits are being prepared for despatching all over the world.

Reduced Facsimile of Free Trial Outfit. Upon receipt of Coupon below and 3d. in stamps for postage, one of these Outfits will be sent to any address in the world.

This Trial Outfit Free



LADIES' PAGE.

IT is gracious of the King to have recognised Miss Weston's work for the Navy so openly as his Majesty has done by his letter of warm approval and gift of his own signed photograph. This public tribute to the value of her work will doubtless add to the number of her subscribers and helpers; but it is by no means the first time that the same lady has been assured of the royal approval. The bedrooms in her "Sailors' Rest" are fitted up like cabins, and several members of the royal family have endowed or furnished some of the cabins, which are in that case named after them, so that Jack may realise that he sleeps in his "Rest" ashore under the protection of his Sovereign and the royal house. Miss Weston is the most motherly looking woman possible, and the sailors love her as such. She has another branch of her work in the letters that she sends to the sailors when abroad. Many of them have either no friends or only friends to whom writing is a burden, and it seems that the sailors value immensely a chatty letter waiting for them at a foreign port. It was in this way that Miss Weston's work began, which has since grown to such great and valuable dimensions—a triumph of organisation and applied good sense.

How useful at sale times would be the gift of prophecy! The one thing that is certain, however, is that the great dressmakers of Paris will always endeavour to make a striking change in the coming styles, for they know well that fashion "wears out more apparel than the man," and hence it must be always very speculative to purchase garments of strongly marked design at sale times. For evening wear, however, it is safe enough at present to buy the clinging Directoire or sheath gown, if you meet with a desirable colour and fabric going at a sacrifice in a sale. This graceful fashion will undoubtedly be worn in full dress for some time longer. As to the day gowns, the fashion can hardly be said to have, as yet, really taken hold of our insular fancy. Will it yet do so?—there's the rub. The Paris modistes are forsaking the very loosely hanging and unwaisted frocks, and the waist-line is now clearly defined. At the same time, the high-waisted effect is also cleverly retained; but, on close inspection, this proves to be accomplished chiefly by the back of the waist being cut higher than the natural position, the slope thence to the front being brought down low enough to show off the existence of a trim waist, notwithstanding the virtual suppression of the hips by the long corset. The sheath-like underdress clings so closely to the figure that walking is a matter of difficulty, and this is the circumstance that makes the Directoire style really only suitable for evening dress. A very elongated, narrow effect is desired in all sorts of costumes, however, and it should be looked for in a modified and sensible degree in any dress purchased in this month of temptation.

One reason why evening gowns in the clinging style are more certain of retaining popularity than the same



A DIRECTOIRE GOWN FOR EVENINGS.

Built in satin, covered with one drapery of Ninon, embroidered on the tablier and corsage; black tulle passes over the shoulders, and a band of fur is also used as trimming.

style in day-gowns is that the evening materials are more suitable than are cloth or cashmere or other firm stuffs for such a make. One cannot imagine anything more graceful than the long lines given by a soft and supple satin, either plain, or draped over with one fold of chiffon or net, which softens without concealing the underneath skin-tight and glistening satin sheath. Embroideries add to the effect of the transparent draping fabric, and fringes weight it, and glittering paillettes bestrew it, all without hiding the figure that the *satin charmeuse* or *gracieuse* moulds so closely. The fashionable corset cleverly makes the hips flat and the back look slim without losing the waist-line above, and a good figure glides along with supreme grace in the sinuous movement that the closely cut gown thus aided ensures.

It is decidedly convenient to be able to purchase every ordinary requirement at one establishment, as can be done at Messrs. Spiers and Pond's large stores, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. This January, their clearance sale offers exceptional bargains, owing to the circumstance that they are obliged to remove from their furniture show-rooms, and as this department is to be thoroughly restocked on removal, quite extraordinary reductions are being made on the existing goods. These range from handsome sideboards in mahogany, oak, or walnut to small cabinets and tables. Almost every sort of household requirement is forthcoming, including kitchen utensils and hardware equally with stationery and silver goods. Provisions in tins are reduced, and it is a good opportunity for large families to stock their store-room up. Jewellery, drapery, bags, and trunks, and too many articles to mention, will all be found enumerated in the sale catalogue, free on application.

Messrs. Hampton entitle the sale which is now being held at their handsome premises in Pall Mall "A Great Opportunity." So it is, for beautiful articles of furniture meet the eye at every turn, and generous reductions have been made in all the prices, so that it is indeed a tempting occasion. Messrs. Hampton are offering in this sale two manufacturers' stocks at a great reduction. They have a large stock of antique pieces also, in addition to modern goods of every description, and beautiful old French and English bits of furniture are on view. Especially notable are some "Tailboy" chests of drawers in mahogany at £8 15s. The carpet department includes some very special bargains, in the cheaper as well as more costly kinds, the saving to buyers ranging from 3s. 6d. to 10s. in the £. Some exquisite Aubusson and Persian carpets are included in the list. Curtains and curtain-materials are also in abundant variety. A finely illustrated catalogue will be sent on application; some of the Chippendale, Heppelwhite, and Queen Anne designs are quite unique, and will always bring their price, probably an enhanced one, when resold. Messrs. Hampton have no connection with any other furnishing firm.—FILOMENA.

THE PIANOLA PIANO

is one of the greatest attractions you can secure for your home. Its purchase is an easy matter and would not inconvenience you.

THE home where there can always be music correctly and artistically played can never be dull, for the pleasure of playing good music oneself cannot be over-estimated.

The Pianola Piano is one of the greatest of present-day advantages, for it gives to everyone what was formerly the privilege of the gifted few—the ability to give the fullest expression to their musical desires.

The Pianola Piano does more than give to everyone the ability to play the world's music. Through its unique devices—the Metrostyle and Themodist—it teaches and helps to a fuller understanding of all that the correct interpretation of music means.

The Metrostyle has been made possible only by the co-operation of famous musicians, and is the only means of showing on a music-roll exactly how a composition ought to be played. Composers and pianists have specially indicated interpretations, and before playing a composition according to your own ideas you can, with the aid of the Metrostyle, play it exactly according to one of these special interpretations. By using the Metrostyle you secure the advantage of what are tantamount to lessons from great masters.

The Themodist accents the actual melody notes of a composition and relegates the notes of lesser importance to the position which the composer intended them to occupy.

Either the Weber or Steck piano is combined with the Pianola to form the complete piano, the Pianola Piano, which can be played by hand just as an ordinary piano. Better pianos than the Weber and Steck you cannot find, and their musical qualities are the delight of connoisseurs.

The Pianola Piano will be delivered to you on payment of £10, and you can spread the balance over a period of three years if you care to. We will allow the full value for your present piano in part exchange.

You are invited to call at Aeolian Hall and to write for full particulars, specifying Catalogue "H."



The Orchestrellé Company,
ÆOLIAN HALL,

135-6-7, New Bond Street, London, W.

**The Thickener
for Soups**

Brown and Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour

Soups—
*The real way to make them
thick and enjoyable.*

Thick substantial soups are the kind you like in winter. To enjoy them to the full see that they are thickened with Brown and Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour instead of ordinary flour. There is a distinct gain in flavour and smoothness. Corn Flour brings out the flavour of the soup, whereas ordinary flour tends to cover it up.

Use very little of Brown and Polson's "Patent" Corn Flour for this purpose—
it is so concentrated.

**"The Recognized
Best"**



THE GREAT FURNISHING OPPORTUNITY

JANUARY 4th to 30th

For the past 15 years Hamptons' Annual Stock-taking Sale has afforded unique opportunities for those requiring any kind of furnishing.

This year, in addition to their own stock, showing reductions throughout all departments, varying from 25 per cent. to 75 per cent.

THEY ARE INCLUDING A

MANUFACTURER'S STOCK of Furniture purchased at immense reductions for Cash; also a large consignment of CARPETS and RUGS, just secured from well-known importers retiring from the Oriental Carpet Trade, all of which are to be sold at considerably less than actual cost of production.

A typical example of the remarkable bargains that are now being offered.



HAMPTONS' "CLARENCE" SUITE.

6 ft. Full size FUMED SOLID OAK SUITE (as illustration), sound construction all hand-made and well finished, Oxidised Copper Fittings, 6 ft. Wardrobe, 3 ft. 9 in. Dressing Table, 3 ft. 6 in. Washstand, 2 Rush-seat Chairs ... clearing at £15 10s. 0d.

Please write for illustrated Sale Catalogue.

HAMPTONS

NEXT NATIONAL GALLERY
PALL · MALL · LONDON
NOT CONNECTED WITH ANY OTHER FURNISHING HOUSE

CULLETON'S HERALDIC OFFICE

For Searches and Authentic Information respecting

ARMORIAL BEARINGS

and FAMILY DESCENTS.

Also for the Artistic Production of

Heraldic Painting, Engraving, & Stationery.

Interesting Genealogical Pamphlet post free.

92, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Formerly 25, Cranbourn Street.

Gold Seals, Signet Rings, Desk Seals, Book Plates, Note-paper Dies.

BIARRITZ GRAND HOTEL

First-class Establishment in the finest situation. Overlooking the Ocean

THE MOST FREQUENTED BY THE ENGLISH COLONY.

LIFT. ELECTRIC LIGHT. BATHS. GARDENS.

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

All Modern Improvements. Special Terms for long stay.

LLOYD'S IN TUBES,
1s. 6d. & 3s. each.

THE ORIGINAL **EUXESIS**

FOR EASY SHAVING.

WITHOUT THE USE OF SOAP, WATER, OR BRUSH.

The Label of the ORIGINAL and

GENUINE Euxesis is printed with

Black Ink ONLY on a Yellow

Ground, and bears this TRADE

MARK—

R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd., the Proprietors,

bought the business, with the receipt, trade mark, and

goodwill from the Executrix of the late A. S. Lloyd.

The genuine is now manufactured ONLY at their Factory.

From all Chemists, Hairdressers, &c.

Wholesale only: R. HOVENDEN and SONS, Ltd.,

Berners Street, W., and City Road, E.C.

EVERY DAY, EVERY HOUR,

finds use for the pen; then why not get a smooth-pointed, ever ready, easy flowing "SWAN," which is exactly right, and always right? WE STUDY HAND-WRITING with a view to your pen requirements, and can fit your hand exactly with a pen which will last a lifetime, and prove satisfactory in every way:—

THE "SWAN" FOUNTAIN PEN.

Prices 10/6 up to £20.

SOLD BY STATIONERS AND JEWELLERS.

Catalogue free. Send a post-card NOW.

MABIE, TODD & Co., 79 & 80, High Holborn, W.C.

93, Cheapside, E.C.; 95a, Regent St., W.; London; 3, Exchange St., Manchester; 10, Rue Neuve, Brussels; Brentano's, 37, Avenue de l'Opera, Paris; & at New York, Chicago, & Sydney.

"ALWAYS
YOUNG."

66 BEETHAM'S
Lait **Sarola** "ALWAYS
FAIR."

(Regd.)

Preserves the Skin

from the effects of Frost, Cold Winds, and Hard Water more effectually than any other preparation. Entirely Removes and Prevents all Roughness, Redness, Irritation, Chaps, etc., and Keeps the Skin

Soft, Smooth & White

at All Seasons of the Year.

It is Invaluable for the Complexion, and will be found Delightfully Soothing and Refreshing if applied after Walking, Golfing, Cycling, Motoring, etc.

Bottles, 1/-, 1/6 and 2/6 each, of all Chemists and Stores. M. BEETHAM & SON, CHELTENHAM.

A LOVELY COMPLEXION

Soft, Fair, and Delicate Face, Hands, and Arms can be procured by using daily

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

It removes Freckles, Eruptions, Tan, Discolouration, Tenderness, and Irritation of the Skin, Redness and Roughness. 2/3 and 4/6.

Sold by Stores and Chemists, and A. Rowland & Sons, Hatton Garden, London.

THE FROST.

NEGRETTI & ZAMBRA'S THERMOMETERS.

ACCURACY
GUARANTEED.

Illustrated Price
List of
Thermometers for
all purposes
post free to all
parts of the World.

Franco-British Exhibition
AWARDED

2 GRANDS PRIX
for Scientific Instruments.

38, Holborn Viaduct, E.C.

Branches—
45, CORNHILL, E.C., and
122, REGENT STREET, W.,
LONDON.

WHEN
BUYING

Umbrellas

OR

Sunshades



Insist on having

FOX'S "PARAGON" FRAMES

Mark

Look for the Trade Marks.

(S.FOX & CO. LIMITED) with (PARAGON)

OR (LAURUS) (PARAGON)

Cost only a FEW PENCE extra.

THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

ON New Year's Eve, the last link connecting the Royal Automobile Club with the Motor Union was broken. "Motor Union Notes," which for so long past have occupied considerable space in the columns of the R.A.C. Journal, appeared there for the last time. In a valedictory address, the Union wishes the Club a

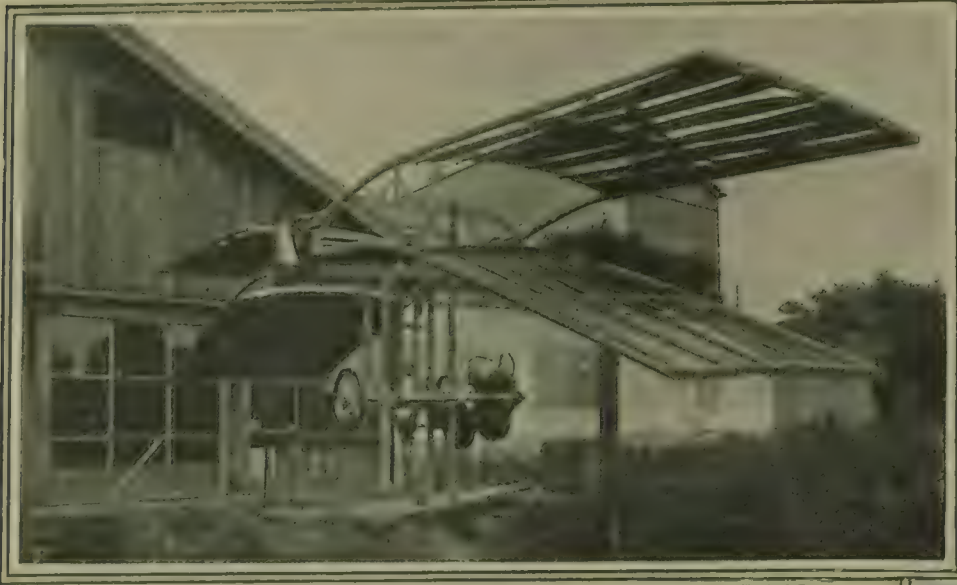
cars in any way in the course of their business, have a right to deductions from their gross income on account of moneys so expended. Exoneration in this particular does not apply to doctors alone; there are many other professional and commercial men who use cars, and have, accordingly, a right to rebate on that account. It may mean a tussle before the Commissioners, but the Commissioners are generally more reasonable than the Sur-

veyors, who are more or less hidebound by red tape and tradition, to say nothing of an unholy longing to squeeze the utmost out of everyone. But the matter should be approached judiciously, and placed in the hands of people accustomed thereto.

Although I am writing before the entries actually close,

understand, at least two strenuous climbs. It will take place in the week commencing June 14 next, and will assuredly be welcomed by motorists generally, even though the trade fail to "enthusiasme" over it. Being held inside a week, it will not, of course, entail anything like the expenditure on the part of manufacturers which was necessary to the R.A.C. 2000-miles of last year.

Should the time for the legal prohibition of non-skidding steel-studded tyres ever arrive, and no form of tread which will retain its non-skidding qualities after wear be devised, motorists will be perforce obliged to turn to front-wheel brakes for protection against the most disconcerting and dangerous tendencies of the modern motor-car. With every driver sooner or later the moment arrives when, to avoid collision, he is forced to apply his brakes suddenly over a greasy surface, and then with smooth tyres every practised driver knows what happens. But with front-wheel brakes—the Allen-Liversedge brakes, for instance—smooth tyres can be used on all wheels, and the brakes applied forcibly and suddenly without consequent side-slip. I had this fact most conclusively demonstrated to me the other day, and not only this, but the further remarkable and as yet



Photo, Topical Press.

AN AEROPLANE BUILT IN IMITATION OF THE BIRD: THE SKELETON OF THE WINGS OF A NEW FLYING-MACHINE.

future not less successful than its past; but I fear me that is merely for politeness' sake, seeing that the two bodies are at this moment engaged in a struggle for the adhesion of private members and clubs in one case, and associates and associated clubs in the other. With each it is "Codlin's the friend, not Short," and they display their respective advantages to the unattached motor world just for all the world like two competing business houses. In an endeavour to decide under which flag he shall range himself, the motorist may say, "A plague o' both your houses"; but I recommend him not to be so discouraged. If to himself he is to be true, he must support one or other of the twain. Which, I shall leave him to decide on the broad issues and the wares displayed in the windows of both shops. I may not advise him publicly.

The unhappy wights who groan beneath that immoral imposition the income tax, and make use of their motor-

it is apparently certain that the forty entrants required by the Automobile Club of France to make a field for the Grand Prix of 1909 cannot materialise. *Ergo*, there will be no Grand Prix in France this year. Of one great fixture in this country we are sure at least. I refer to the Scottish Reliability Trial, 1909, which has been determined upon by that particularly energetic body, the Scottish Automobile Club. The trial will comprise one thousand miles, with, I

unexplained fact that the application of front-wheel brakes will rectify and annul a side-slip originated by the previous application of the rear-wheel brakes.



Photo, Haeckel Bros.

AN AIR-SHIP GLIDING ALONG THE WATER: THE ZEPPELIN FLYING LOW.

50

Famed for over
50
years.

CAMBUS WHISKY

An Ideal Beverage.
Soft and delicate.
Highly approved by
the Medical Profession.

The Distillers Co., Ltd.,
Edinburgh.

STILL MORE PROOF!

Miss Laila O'Halloran, P.O., Berguli, via Johannesburg.

From every quarter of the world comes continual proof of the value of Mellin's Food in rearing frail infants to robust and bonny maturity. Mellin's is the ideal substitute for mother's milk—nutritious, digestible, starch-free.

Mellin's Food

Safe and beneficial from the hour of birth. Mixed with fresh cow's milk, Mellin's Food possesses unrivalled properties for building up the body.

A large sample bottle of Mellin's Food with deeply interesting book for mothers—FREE on request.

MELLIN'S FOOD LTD.,
PECKHAM,
LONDON, S.E.

CLARKE'S PYRAMID FOOD WARMER.



INVALUABLE IN EVERY HOUSE
WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
2/6, 3/6, 5/6 AND 6/ EACH.

FOR UPWARDS OF 50 YEARS THE
PREMIER NURSERY LAMP
OF THE WORLD.

CLARKE'S "PYRAMID" NIGHT LIGHTS

are the only LIGHTS suitable for
burning in the above.

CLARKE'S PYRAMID & FAIRY LIGHT CO., LTD.,
CRICKLEWOOD, LONDON, N.W.

"CRICKLITE" LAMPS, with CLARKE'S double-wick WAX LIGHTS, are now much in favour for Lighting Dining Tables, &c.

Pattern Books sent free on Application.

Show Rooms: 137, REGENT STREET, W.



MICHELIN 'SATURDAY,' No. II.

In which Bibendum tells how tube-nips may be avoided.

A TUBE-nip is always a serious matter, for the actual part affected is seldom small enough to allow of either temporary or permanent repair. After the tube bursts, it is almost always necessary to remove the damaged part entirely and to replace it by a "sleeve" 9 or 10 inches long, and sometimes longer. It is a troublesome occurrence, and every precaution should be taken to avoid it. As a matter of fact, it is easy to avoid nips, provided that the fitting is carefully done and close attention is paid to the directions given in our Instruction Book, a copy of which may always be had for the asking.

The most important points to bear in mind are as follows:

There are three kinds of nip.

The first, and most common, is that in which the tube is caught between the bead of the cover and the bottom of the rim (Fig. 1).



FIG. 1.

We saw in our last "Saturday" that its effect is to force the bead out of the clinch of the rim.

This kind of nip occurs oftenest when the last section of the second bead is being fitted. It may be avoided, however, by chalking the tube carefully and partly inflating it before fitting the second bead. Use plenty of chalk on the tube, but be careful not to apply too much. The best way is to wipe the tube over with a clean cloth sprinkled with the chalk. Do not apply more than enough to render the whole surface of the rubber soft and slippery.

Partly inflate the tube.

I.—WITH ORDINARY INFLATOR.

Turn down the foot-rests, fix the handle to the top of the piston rod, screw the connection tightly to the valve, and inflate.

When this partial inflation is finished, pass the hand round the wheel between tube and rim, smoothing out any creases that may still exist, and placing the tube evenly all round the rim.

Do not inflate too much, else you will have some difficulty afterwards in fitting the cover.

With our ordinary inflator 30 strokes are sufficient for 85 mm. voiturette and 90 mm. car tyres; 35 for 105 mm., 40 for 120 mm., and 55 for 135 mm.

II.—WITH MICHELIN AIR CYLINDER.

Open the tap and press the connection tightly against the valve. It is not necessary to screw it on to the valve.

Inflate carefully, testing the increasing pressure in the tube with the hand.

When the inflation has been carried far enough shut the tap.

III.—WITH MICHELIN MECHANICAL INFLATOR.

(1.) Open the sliding valve by turning it towards you.

(2.) Open the taps.

(3.) As in the case of the Air Cylinder, hold the connection on the flexible tube tightly against the valve-opening without screwing it on.

Work carefully, and, as before, test the pressure in the tube with the hand.

All creases *must* be smoothed out. Even if one persists in forming, do not hesitate to withdraw and replace the tube after completely deflating it.

After the second bead has been fitted, another test for nips should be applied:

Stand in front of the wheel in such a way as to bring the wall of the tyre and the edge of the rim into the same line of sight.

Then revolve the wheel slowly. Whenever a lump appears on the surface of the tyre, ascertain whether the tube has been nipped at that point. To do this, grasp the tyre with one hand, keeping the palm well down on the wall and near the bead, and push the cover over towards the car. At the same time, take a Spur lever in the other hand, and with its

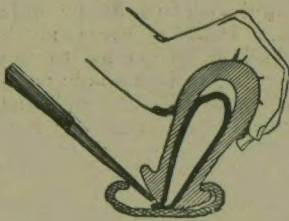


FIG. 2.

thin end push the bead back towards the centre of the rim and raise it gently (Fig. 2).

Unless it has been nipped, the tube will not be visible at any point under the bead. If, however, it has been nipped, push the thin end of the lever under the bead, and bring it down towards the spokes of the wheel, as when detaching the cover. Then allow the bead to return to its place, and test again to make quite sure that the nip has disappeared.

If no part of the tube is visible, replace the bead at once and go on testing the fitting all round the wheel. Be especially careful with the section of the bead that was fitted last.

There are, as we saw last Saturday, two other kinds



FIG. 3.

of nip: one caused by a part of the tube getting under the head of a security-bolt (Fig. 3), the other (not so common) brought about by a fold forming in the tube near the valve (Fig. 4).



FIG. 4.

In neither of these cases, nor in the first, will the burst be likely to occur immediately, because the rubber only reaches its limit of distension gradually, and will not give way until after it has reached it.

To test for nips of either of these kinds, push the security-bolts, and the valve, inwards, as soon as the second bead has been fitted. They should return to position immediately the pressure of the finger is removed, and in much the same way as do the keys of a piano after being struck. If a nip has occurred, this slight movement will allow the tube to release itself and to assume its proper position.

If a bolt refuses to move, the point of the bead is, in all probability, above instead of below it (Fig. 5). Consequently, the bead must be released at that point, and replaced; and during the operation the bolt should be pressed inward. If the bead is not released, a burst will undoubtedly result.

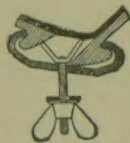


FIG. 5.

If these simple precautions are taken, and especially if our Hinged Lever (Fig. 6) is made use of when fitting, many a nip will be avoided. BIBENDUM.

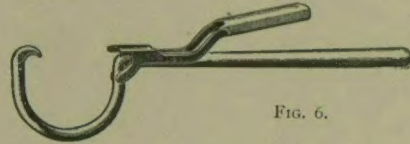
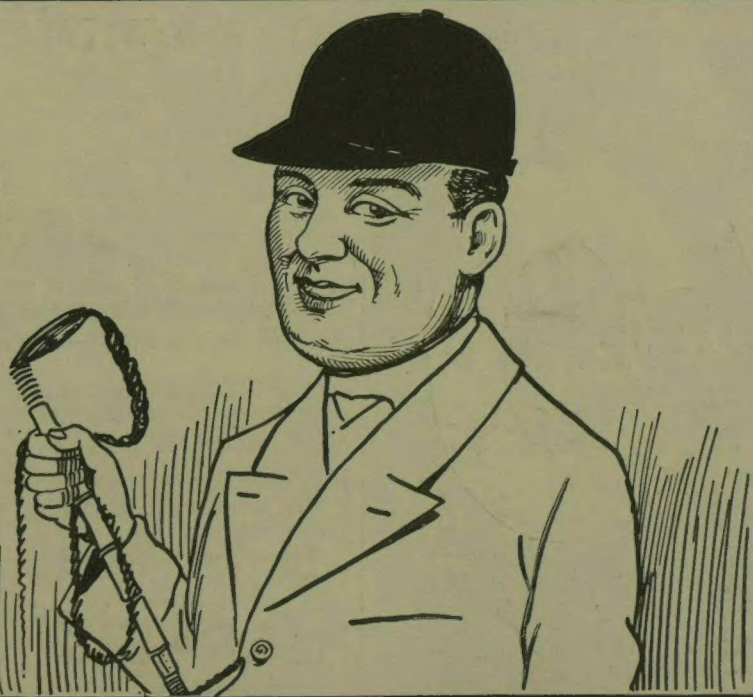
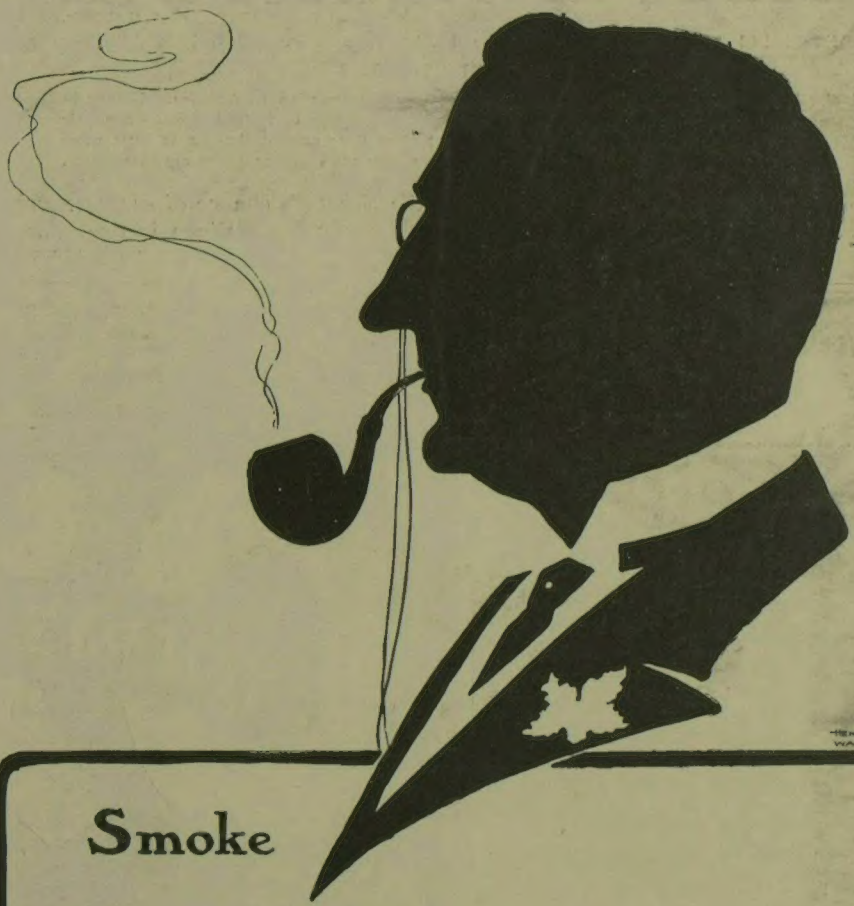


FIG. 6.

'IN THE PINK' OF HEALTH.



THANKS TO BEECHAM'S PILLS.



Smoke

Smith's Glasgow Mixture

and learn what a PERFECT MIXTURE should be.

SOLD IN THREE STRENGTHS—
MILD MEDIUM AND FULL.

4½° PER OZ 9° PER 2 OZ 1/6 PER ¼ LB.

ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of London has left town for his annual visit to Bournemouth at the New Year. His presence has in the past done much to stimulate and encourage all the Bournemouth churches. Though the ritual of St. Peter's, for example, differs widely from that of St. John the Evangelist, Boscombe, both churches have welcomed Dr. Winnington Ingram to their pulpits; and visitors of all denominations come to hear him at his week-day meetings. This week the Bishop is addressing the members of the Bournemouth branch of the Church of England Men's Society in St. Peter's Hall.

Public engagements are not allowed to encroach too much on that term of quiet recreation which the Bishop so greatly needs after his long autumn work. He spends as much time as possible on the golf-course, and on Sundays takes a long walk on the cliffs.

The late Bishop of Shrewsbury, Sir Lovelace Stamer, Bart., has asked in his will that no attempt should be made to raise any public memorial in his honour, whether as Bishop-Suffragan or otherwise. He chose for the words to be placed on his grave the text in Genesis xxxii. 10: "Not worthy of the least of all the mercies which Thou hast showed unto Thy servant."

The Bishop of Lincoln has entered his eightieth year, and in April Dr. King will complete the twenty-fourth year of his episcopate. The retirement of the Archbishop of York leaves Dr. King as the oldest prelate on the bench. The *Guardian* reminds us that he is the eldest of an increasing number of bachelor Bishops, which include the Archbishop-designate of York and the Bishops of London, Birmingham, and St. Albans.

One of the most striking sermons of the season was that delivered by Bishop Talbot in Southwark Cathedral from the text, "I am the living Bread which came down

for the poor. "We shall work in all sympathy and compassion and justice gradually to spread employment, and set all who will to work."

The Bishop of Salisbury has been entertaining the Patriarch of Syria, who was recently received by his Majesty. Mrs. Finn, wife of a former British Consul at Jerusalem, acted as interpreter at Buckingham Palace. King Edward first met Mr. and Mrs. Finn when he visited the Holy City as Prince of Wales some forty years ago. V.

The works of reference, of a contemporary and popular character, issued by Messrs. A. and C. Black, include some very useful volumes. We have already noticed the 1909 edition of "Who's Who." A handy accessory to that indispensable work, and originally an integral part of it, is the "Who's Who Year Book." It contains tabular classified lists of various people and institutions, official and otherwise. Besides the obvious lists, there are many giving information often difficult to find, e.g., Members of the French Academy, Nobel Prize Winners, Married Daughters of Peers, Winning Owners of Racehorses, etc., etc.

"The Englishwoman's Year Book" (also from Messrs.

Black) is a compendium of all information useful or interesting to the modern woman. It is compiled by women for women, unhindered by that male tyranny which restricts their political aspirations. It should be especially useful to girls, and the parents or guardians of girls, who have to make their own way in the world, and wish to study possible careers. It also gives much valuable information as to the legal, social, and economic position of women, as well as numerous lists of societies and institutions, and feminine notabilities.

Another useful little book published by Messrs. Black is "The Writers' and Artists' Year-Book," which should be in the hands of all who write or illustrate books, or contribute to the Press in either capacity. Much promising work is thrown away through not being submitted in the right quarter, in the right form, or at the right time. The aspirant who uses this cheap and handy little work will stand a better chance of success, and be saved much disappointment.

When in doubt, or ignorance, on a point of fact in connection with most mundane matters, and especially

anything to do with the British Empire, try "Whitaker." That invaluable work is nearly sure to supply the information, or to put one on its track. The edition of "Whitaker's Almanack" for 1909 is the forty-first annual issue, and it contains a large amount of new matter embodying the results of recent discoveries and legislation. This has entailed some little rearrange-

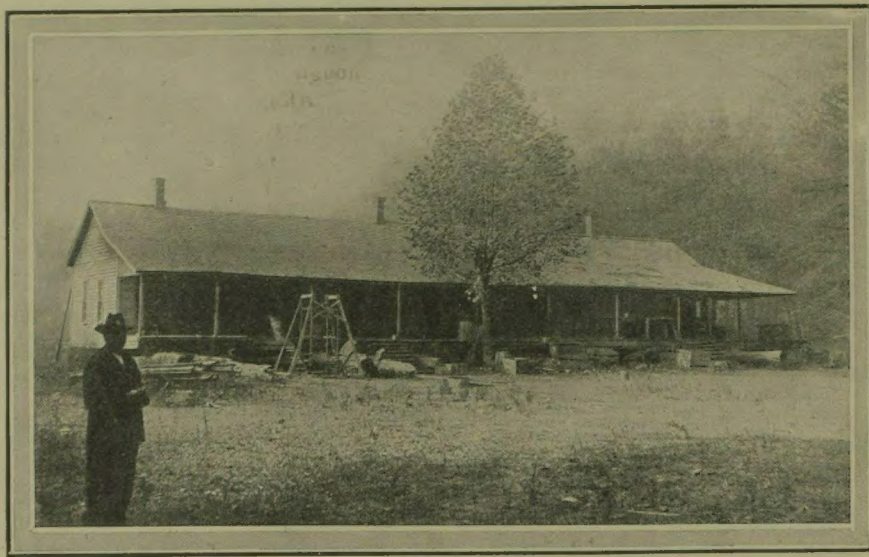


Photo. G. G. Bain.

THE NIGHT-RIDING SENSATION IN AMERICA: THE HOTEL AT REELFOOT LAKE, TENNESSEE, WHERE ALLEGED NIGHT-RIDERS WERE ARRESTED.



Photo. G. G. Bain.

THE NIGHT-RIDING SENSATION IN AMERICA: MEN ACCUSED OF BEING NIGHT-RIDERS UNDER ARREST IN TENNESSEE.

The trial of alleged night-riders at Union City has caused quite a sensation in America. It may be said that the night-rider is to America what the old moonlighter was to Ireland of years ago. He excuses his raids on the ground of agrarian injustice, but often it is evident that he is little more than a brigand. When the cases opened some while ago, there were 125 indictments for capital offences.

from heaven." The Bishop remarked that if the Spirit of Christ is in the churches, Parliament, and public bodies, it will show itself in hard and strenuous work

MERRYWEATHERS'

Portable 'VALIANT' Steam Pump
And ESTATE FIRE-ENGINE.



MERRYWEATHER. LONDON

Useful for Fire Protection, and general pumping purposes

A customer writes: "The 'Valiant' has done excellent service in three large fires recently, and it has also been used as a pumping engine to drain foundations, in which capacity it proved most useful."

The **LIGHTEST PUMP on the Market.** WEIGHT only 6½ cwt.

Write for Pamphlet, No. 738 M.L.N.

63, LONG ACRE, LONDON, W.C.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's CHLORODYNE

is the BEST REMEDY KNOWN for
**COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, DIARRHŒA,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.**

Admitted by the Profession to be the most Valuable
Remedy ever discovered.

Of all Chemists. 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., & 4s. 6d.

THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER

PREVENTS the Hair from falling off.
RESTORES Grey or White Hair to its
ORIGINAL COLOUR.

IS NOT A DYE.

Of all Chemists and Hairdressers,
Price 3s. 6d. per Large Bottle.

Prepared only by the ANGLO-AMERICAN DRUG CO., Ltd.,
23, Farringdon Road, London, E.C.

BROWN'S FOR COUGHS & COLDS, BRONCHIAL ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, TROCHES HOARSENESS, &c.

Sold everywhere, 1/1½ per box

ROBINSON & CLEAVER, LTD., BELFAST.
REGENT ST. & CHEAPSIDE, LONDON; and LIVERPOOL.
Manufacturers to His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

CAMBRIC
POCKET
HANDKERCHIEFS

"The Irish Cambrics of Messrs. ROBINSON & CLEAVER have a world-wide fame."—*The Queen*.
SAMPLES & PRICE LISTS POST FREE
N.B.—All Letter Orders and Inquiries for Samples should be sent direct to—
40.D., DONEGALL PLACE, BELFAST.

GOUT

In the battle with **GOUT** and **GOUTY RHEUMATISM**, no other known medicine comes near the splendid success attained by

Dr. Laville's Liquor

(PERFECTLY HARMLESS)

The special virtues of **THIS TRUE UNFAILING SPECIFIC** for the Cure of **GOUT** and **RHEUMATISM**, with a **CURATIVE** Record of over half a century, completely master the disease.

ONE BOTTLE, price 9s., provides 3 Months' treatment.

SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE DEPOT: **F. COMAR AND SON**
64, Holborn Viaduct, LONDON, E.C.

Descriptive Pamphlet comprising Testimonials and recent convincing tributes from notable medical men post free on application.

RHEUMATISM



The Pick of the Bunch.

Plantol Soap may well be called the "Pick of the Bunch." It really is so, for it embodies the choicest essences of Fruit and Flowers.

Plantol Soap

FOR THE TOILET.

The story of Plantol Soap is one of the garden—of the sweet scents of flowers and the soothing oils of plants, both of which are combined in every tablet of Plantol Soap.

GUARANTEED FREE FROM ANIMAL FATS.

Floral Bouquet, 6d. and 3d. Natural Bouquet, 4d. and 2d.

P. 8.

Winter Troubles.

WINTER always brings with it a host of throat complaints, Colds, Hoarseness, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc.; and not only these but also infectious diseases, such as Influenza, Measles, etc., which are caused by disease germs floating in the air, and entering the body through the mouth and throat.

Formamint

Kills Disease Germs in Mouth and Throat

Thus Formamint guards against the risk of infection, and prevents and alleviates all throat troubles.

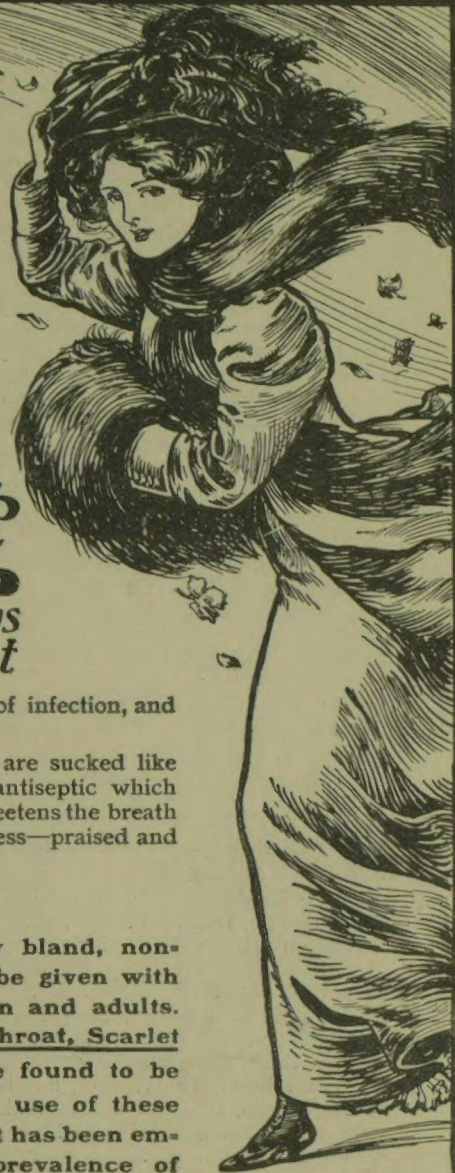
Little tablets, pleasant to the taste, they are sucked like sweets, and fill the saliva with a strong antiseptic which sterilises the whole mouth and throat. Sweetens the breath and preserves the teeth. Perfectly harmless—praised and prescribed by the medical profession.

The "Medical Magazine" says:—

"Formamint tablets are perfectly bland, non-toxic and non-irritative, and may be given with absolute confidence to both children and adults. Cases of Follicular Tonsillitis, Sore Throat, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Stomatitis were found to be most favourably influenced by the use of these tablets. Prophylactically Formamint has been employed with success during the prevalence of Scarlet Fever epidemics."

Beware of imitations. All chemists stock "Formamint Wulfin" in handy bottles of 50 at 1/11.

FREE BOOKLET by Dr. Andrew Wilson, to all who mention this paper, on application to A. WULFING & CO., 12, Chenies Street, London, W.C.



By this Mark



you know them.

Keystone-Elgin
Watches
From £1 to £40
Durable and Accurate.
Of all Watchmakers and Jewellers.

The SURGICAL AID SOCIETY

CHIEF OFFICE: SALISBURY SQUARE, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President: THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.T.

This Society was established in 1862 to supply Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Artificial Limbs, &c., and every other description of mechanical support to the poor without limit as to locality or disease. Water beds and invalid chairs and carriages are lent to the afflicted. It provides against imposition by supplying the appliance on the certificate of a Surgeon only. By special grant it ensures that every deserving applicant shall receive prompt assistance.

38,348 Appliances given in the year ending September 30, 1908.

Annual Subscription of 20 10 6
Life Subscription of - 5 5 0

Entitles to Two Recommendations per Annum.

CONTRIBUTIONS ARE EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

Bankers: Messrs. BARCLAY and Co., Ltd., Lombard St.

TELEPHONE No.:—"12282, CENTRAL."

RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, Secretary.

TO LADIES. All the most beautiful Women use

CRÈME SIMON

M^{me} ADELINA PATTI says: « Have found it very good indeed ».
For restoring and beautifying the complexion it is unequalled.
Chaps, Redness, Roughness, Sunburn, disappear, as if by magic.
Price: 1/3, 2/6 and 4/- per Pot. 1/3 per Tube.

Use also **POUDRE SIMON**, REFINED, DELIGHTFUL, PURE.

Of all Chemists, Hairdressers, Perfumers and Stores.
J. SIMON, 59, Faubourg St-Martin, Paris 10^e.
MERTENS, 64, Holborn Viaduct, E. C. LONDON.

